

You Can Find All The
Newest Styles in Hats and Caps
for Men and Boy's at Our Store.
— A Big Line Just Opened —
Men's Spring Overcoats
and Raincoats
Newest Styles in Men's Suits Coming In Every Day.
Everything thats new in Men's, Women's and
Children's Shoes for Spring.
W. H. FAY.
3 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.

JUST RECEIVED
A Large Shipment of Spring Goods
of the Latest Styles.
Be sure and call and see our Spring
styles of Men's, Ladies' and Chil-
dren's Shoes of the finest quality
and up-to-date styles.

Pettigrew Brothers,
37 Congress St.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THE BEST LADDER MADE ANYWHERE
Is the Improved Combined Step and Extension Ladder.
Patented July 9, 1895, Aug. 11, 1896, Jan. 2, 1898.


The only ladder on the market that contains from six to twenty different lengths in itself. It is the only step ladder made in the United States which can be utilized when open. The most durable ladder ever manufactured. It combines every purpose for which a ladder can be used. It is easily handled, extends and lowers and, from the ground, one person can handle it. They are made of the best Norway pine, with reinforced iron rungs and width to suit purchaser. If you see one you want it.

A. P. Wendell & Co., 2 Market Square

FOR
HARDWOOD FLOORS
Butcher's Wax Polish
Johnson's Prepared Wax
Jap-A-Lac
Crocket's Preservative
Devco's Marble Floor Finish
RIDER & COTTON,
65 Market Street.

KITTERY LETTER
Newsy Items From Across
The River
**DEATH OF MRS. HOYT, AGED
EIGHTY-FOUR**
Delbert E. Gilchrist And More Of
His Strange Experiences
GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR
CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, March 21.
Mrs. Jane Hoyt, one of the oldest residents of this town, died at three o'clock this morning at her home at Kittery Point, after an illness of a week, aged eighty-four years.
She leaves two sons, Eleazer Hoyt and Jairus C. Hoyt, both of whom have families; and two daughters, Mrs. V. H. Goodwin and Mrs. Harry Handoff.
Mrs. Clarence M. Prince has returned to her home from a visit with friends in Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Ethel Williams of Kittery Depot has returned from a visit of two days at Portland.
Mrs. Sylvester Hooper is ill at her home on Government street.
The Misses Edna and Helen Bicknell have returned from a short visit to Portland.
James H. Locke, who has been ill at his home, is much improved.
H. B. Shaw is so much improved in condition that he was able to be dressed yesterday.
Services at the Second Methodist Church tomorrow will be as follows: Morning, "The Salt of the Earth"; evening, "Where Will You Spend Eternity?"
At the Second Christian Church the subject for the morning sermon will be, "The Sending Forth of the Seventy"; for the evening, "Some More Opportunities of the Present."
The entertainment for the benefit of the class of '06 of Trape Academy on Friday evening in Wentworth Hall was a great success. Walter Eccles, the impersonator and ventriloquist, fully lived up to his reputation, his dramatic, pathetic and humorous recitals being excellent. The class realized a good sum.
Nine candidates are to be initiated at the regular meeting of York Rebekah Lodge No. 3, at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. There will also be a card party.

Kittery Point
Delbert E. Gilchrist is fast coming into prominence as the bearer of a charmed life and he is already being sought out by newspaper men. Whoever introduced the theory that Gilchrist has a life line in his veins would have found on further investigation that more than five of his lives are already lost; in fact that he is nearly at the end of his rope. The adventures lately enumerated are only those of recent date. Several years ago, he was blown ashore at the Isles of Shoals by a gale and obliged to remain three days before the weather moderated; this while single-handed in an open boat. While en route from this harbor to Marblehead alone in his little schooner, the craft was dismasted and barely reached port. The list might be continued.
As town meeting time approaches, much talk is heard concerning the naming of the new schoolhouse. Many names are suggested, of which but one seems appropriate, and this is the most popular—chat of Pepperrell School.
Mrs. John Thaxter and her daughter Rosamond are visiting friends in Boston.
Mrs. Frank Tobey was taken to the insane asylum at Augusta today. The body of Miss Josephine Wyman, who died in Somerville, Mass., arrived here on Friday afternoon for burial.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH
Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor March 23
Arrived
Tug Piscataqua, Drew, York, towing barges Newmarket and P. N. Co., No. 12, for Boston, with cargoes of brick.
Cleared
Schooner Margaret Haskell, Hart, Newport News; will reload coal for this port.
Barge Idaho, Newport News.
Barge Maple Hill, Philadelphia.
Sailed
Schooner Albert Pharo, New Rochelle.
Schooner Seguin, Calais.
Schooner E. Waterman, Calais.
Schooner John J. Perry, Rockland.
Tug Leigh, towing barge Bath, Portland.
Tug Piscataqua, towing barge P. N. Co. No. 9, York.
Tug Cumberland, Baltimore via ports.
Wind northwest, fresh.
Notes
Schooner Lizzie J. Call of Exeter, Capt. Garland, for whose safety some anxiety has been felt, arrived at Vineyard Haven on Thursday with the loss of an anchor, having weathered the gale at anchor on Nantucket Shoals.
Schooner Margaret Haskell, Capt. Hart, which is discharging a cargo of coal at Railroad wharf, is the seventieth vessel built at the yard of H. M. and R. L. Bean at Camden, Me., and is also one of the finest ever turned out there. She was launched July 16, 1904, and is owned by the Coastwise Transportation Company, of the great fleet of which the seven-master Lawson is one. She is of 2114 gross tons, is 252 feet long, and has three decks, a rare feature in five stickers. This is her second visit to this port, her first being on March 1, 1905. She is chartered here from Newport News for another trip.
We hope that marine disasters on the New Hampshire shore of the lower harbor will be less frequent in future if the Jerry's Point station is to be abandoned, but two rather startling escapes from shipwreck occurred on Monday night, which question the advisability of leaving this shore unprotected. The schooner Thomas B. Garland, while running for harbor just before dark, was favored by a rift in the snow, which showed her two ship's lengths from Odiorne's Point and gave her barely time to clear the rocks. Later in the night, the British schooner F. and E. Givan was warned off Jerry's Point by a Coast light in the hands of the patrol, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. Had the Jerry's Point station been unoccupied and these vessels missed such good luck, two ships' companies would in all probability have been lost. The Wallis Sands crew could not cover this territory, and the crew of Wood Island could have been unaware of the wrecks in the blinding storm.
Tug M. Mitchell Davis towed barge Maple Hill from the steamer berth to the lower harbor and docked barge No. 16 in her place today.
Barge Bravo is discharging a cargo of 800 tons of hard coal at C. E. Walker's wharf.

**BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES**
**FOR
COUGHS
AND
COLD'S**
A simple remedy. Neglect of
a cold may result in a chronic
throat trouble. Sold only in boxes.

WAS NEAR DEATH
Capt. Briggs Almost
Felled Into The River Heavily
Clothed
Saved At Last By The Heroism Of
Daniel Caswell
IS NONE THE WORSE NOW FOR HIS EX-
CITING EXPERIENCE

John Briggs of Salter street, the well known skipper of the schooner Arthur H., had a very narrow escape from drowning on Friday afternoon at the dock of E. Newton and Company.
Capt. Briggs was engaged in fix-

CHICK IS GUILTY
South Paris, Me., March 24.—Wesley Chick is guilty of murder in the first degree. Such was the verdict of the jury, after being out fifty minutes. When declared the slayer of his aged great-uncle, David Varney, Chick showed little emotion. He will probably be sentenced on Tuesday.
The police are often called upon to play the Good Samaritan role.

SERVICES AT COTTAGE HOSPITAL
Rev. Alfred Gooding of the Unitarian Church will conduct the services at the Cottage Hospital on Sunday, the choir assisting. The same musical program rendered at the church in the morning will be given.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NOTES
Baltimore, March 22—Arrived, schooner Frontenac, Portsmouth.
Bucksport, March 21—in port, schooner A. F. Kindberg, from Portsmouth, loading ice for Onset Bay, L. I.
Chatham, March 22—Passed, schooner Jennie French Potter, Portsmouth, for Newport News.
Highland Light, March 22—Passed, schooners Medford and Lucinda Sutton, Newport News for Portsmouth.

MILLIONS ASKED
From Former Mutual
Life President
SUITS PLANNED AGAINST
MR. MCCURDY
Immense Sums Involved In Prospective Legal Action
EIGHT COUNTS AGAINST THE FAMILY ARE
ENUMERATED

New York, March 23.—The first complaint in a series of eight actions brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against former President Richard A. McCurdy, his son, Robert H., and the firm of Charles H. Raymond and Company, the com-

Geo. B. French Co
IN SPITE OF THE SNOW DRIFTS
We are keeping in touch with coming fash-
ions and you can make early selections and
be in advance of later buyers. * * * * *
SPRING IS HERE AND LIKEWISE
VERY STYLISH SUIT WEAR
A Noticeable Lot OF COVERT JACKETS, de-
signed for stylish wear at a low price. Full line of sizes have come in. Price..... **\$5.00**
These Are The Latest SOME BEAUTI-
Chiffon Panama, a material of decidedly pleasing character. The ful suits of
Eton style, which is more than ever popular, shown in shades of \$18.00
Reseda, Navy Blue and Black. Special price, per Suit.....
CHARMING SUITS in the finest new shades, including the \$25.00
"Alice Blue." Per Suit.....
About Skirts Light and Dark Gray Mixtures, in Checks, Hair Line
Stripes and Novelty Mixed Goods.
New Shapes in C. B. Corsets
Noted for excellent fit and wear. High Bust, \$1.50 to \$2.50
Long or Short Hip. From.....
The Real Caledonia Shirting
Colors are woven and fast, very much in demand for Shir makers..... **12 1-2c**
Chambrays At an Extreme Low Price. These are adapted to so many uses, Dress Wear and Waist Wear. Our price..... **8c**
Eden Cloth Shown in soft shades of Pink and Blue with stripes of Gray or White. Has a fleeced finish and much called for for present wear Waists. Only..... **12 1-2c**
Geo. B. French Co

59TH CONGRESS

Doings In National Senate And House

STATEHOOD MATTERS WERE DISCUSSED

Senator Beveridge Foes Fight Favoring Conference

BETWEEN THE TWO COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Washington, March 23.—When the senate convened today Mr. Beveridge renewed his motion authorizing the appointment of conferees on the part of the senate to meet conferees of the house of representatives on the statehood bill, and Mr. Foraker withdrew his amendment requiring the submission of the question of selecting conferees to the senate. Mr. Foraker said that he had received assurances from Mr. Beveridge that the conferees to be suggested by him as chairman of the committee on territories would support the senate's position regardless of the fact that they had originally supported the house bill.

Mr. Beveridge confirmed Mr. Foraker's statement and Mr. Lodge expressed the opinion that the senate should always be represented in its conferences by members designated by the committee having in charge the question in controversy assuming that the conferees will always sustain the senate rather than press their own views.

The motion to insist upon the senate's amendment was then adopted and Messrs. Beveridge, Dillingham and Patterson were designated by the chair as senate conferees, the election being made by Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Culberson's resolution calling upon the war department for further information relative to the Mount Diablo battle was adopted without discussion.

The railroad rate bill was then laid before the senate and Mr. Spooner continued his speech and Mr. Spooner continued his speech on that measure.

An echo of the statehood controversy of yesterday resulted in an effort to correct a journal when the house met today.

Mr. Williams said he was put in the ridiculous position of moving to instruct the conferees after they had been appointed, a motion clearly out of order at that time. The correction was made as suggested.

Pension day was fixed for tomorrow and the legislative bill was taken up. Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) offered an amendment providing \$100,000 for a private car for the president.

It made no difference whether the president was on an official trip or on a bear hunt, Mr. Gaines suggested, he ought to be made comfortable. A point of order by Mr. Littauer was fatal to the proposition, although he recognized its probable necessity. Mr. Balch (Wis.) asked Mr. Littauer if he did not think it wise for this congress to provide a private car for the president. It might be, was the answer, but if so it ought to be properly considered.

Mr. Hardwick (Go.) congratulated Mr. Littauer on making the point of order.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

New York, March 23.—Justice O'Sullivan today decided that lie insurance officers who contributed money to campaign funds committed larceny.

Boston, March 23.—The Boston and Philadelphia Steamship company's steamer Perslan, which arrived here today from Philadelphia, had on board the captain and crew of six men of the schooner Lejok, which was in collision yesterday morning off Sandy Hook, with an unknown four-masted schooner. The Lejok was struck below the water line and all her head gear was carried away. She was in a sinking condition when abandoned by her crew, who were picked up later by the Perslan.

Durham, Mass., March 23.—An interdictory decree was filed today with the clerk of the Norfolk county court in the case of J. Storns Cushing, proprietor of the Norwood Press against the International Typographic

union, and David Coughlin, president, Henry Sterling, secretary, and Joseph B. Gill, a member of the Boston Typographical union No. 13. The decree grants a right of temporary injunction against Coughlin and Gill and in the case of Sterling it is denied at this time without prejudice.

Rochester, N. Y., March 23.—Edward Pullman, a constable and night watchman at Solus, was murdered early this morning by burglars who were discovered by him in the act of rifling the Knapp bank of that village. The burglars first visited the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway depot, where they blew open the large safe, stole a small safe and ran—lacked the express packages. They secured only a small amount of money, and then they went to the Knapp bank. They were drilling a hole in the safe when discovered by Pullman. Although five men were engaged in the job, Constable Pullman fearlessly entered the bank and gave battle. A misfire of shots followed, during which the constable was instantly killed by a bullet which passed through his right lung. It was not until nearly two hours later that Charles C. Field, a bank employee, found the body. The coroner was immediately summoned and officers were placed on the trail of the murderers, who had fled, leaving a drill in the safe.

Algiers, Spain, March 23.—The next meeting of the Moroccan conference was today postponed from Saturday until Monday next, owing to the continued indisposition of Herr Von Radowicz and the fact that the other German delegates are not ready to proceed. It is said that the American suggestion regarding a mixed police force will not be pressed.

Philadelphia, March 23.—A power house of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, at Second and Olney streets, was burned today. The loss is estimated at \$175,000, partly insured.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 23.—With a big hole in her port bow, the five masted schooner Governor Ames put in here today and reported that she had been in collision early yesterday morning with an unknown three masted schooner about 22 miles southwest of Fire Island lightship.

New York, March 23.—William D. Mann, publisher of Town Topics, today pleaded "not guilty" to an indictment charging him with perjury. He was arraigned before Judge O'Sullivan. His counsel, Martin W. Littleton, asked Judge O'Sullivan to set an early date for the trial. District Attorney Jerome replied that "the defendant will have his day in court when he will be able to vindicate himself if he can, but the district attorney will try this case when he gets ready." He said, however, that he will arrange for the trial as soon as he can.

Chicago, March 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Omaha says solos, both vocal and instrumental, are to be eliminated from the Roman Catholic churches of the Omaha diocese, after May 1, and women are to be dispensed with in choirs. These changes are announced in an order from Bishop Scannell. In submitting the rule, Bishop Scannell says he has acted on the recommendation of a committee of clergymen which he appointed some time ago. The organ alone is exempted from the inhibition against the instrumental solos. Congregational singing, both for children and adults, is recommended.

Hazleton, Pa., March 23.—Herman Reckling of West Hazleton committed suicide today in a horrible manner. He tied a stick of dynamite about his neck and struck it with a hammer. Reckling's head was torn into shreds.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablet. If druggists refund the money if it fails, use E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

OUT WITH THE DRAG-NET

Chief of Police Lattime of Newburyport is after street walkers and his efforts are out with the drag-net. The cause for such activity is said to be complaints concerning young men boys and girls doing funny stunts and making loud noises on the streets. Already four have been arrested and the girls who were taken in seem to consider the reform idea and their arrest as jokes. The chief means business, so it is said, and he does his joking in some other way.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation. Drastic physics gripe, sicken weaken the bowels and don't cure. Jones's Rheumatics act gently and cure constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

MURDER CASES

Still Being Heard In Maine Courts

THE PROGRESS IN EACH HAS BEEN SLOW

The State Rests Its Case In The Trial Of Wesley Chick

EXAMINATION OF CORONER IN COOPER THE TRIAL CONTINUED

The trials of Mrs. Cooper, charged with the murder of Charles Northy, and of Wesley Chick, accused of murdering his grand uncle, David Varney, were continued on Friday.

South Paris, Me., March 23.—The trial of Wesley Chick, the young farm hand, who was charged with the murder of his great uncle David Varney, at Porter, December 6, was concluded today in the supreme judicial court, after being in progress four days. J. S. Wright of South Paris made a strong plea for the discharge of the respondent. At its conclusion he announced that no witnesses would be introduced for the defense, and Chick would not be placed on the stand, contending that the state must prove his guilt and had not done so. Evidence for the state was all in at 11 o'clock, and was followed by the plea for Chick, which occupied nearly two hours. Assistant Attorney General Warren C. Philbrook was to make his closing argument this afternoon, followed by the charge of Justice A. M. Spear to the jury. It was expected the case would be given to the jury about 4.30 p. m.

Attorney Wright argued that, according to the evidence, if Wesley Chick fired the fatal shot at David Varney, he went out of the barn, over the wall and into the woods where they claim he built a fire, heated water, washed from his face the black substance with which it is claimed he was disguised, disposed of his clothing and walked to Kewar Falls, a distance of 2 1/2 miles. The crime was committed at about 4.15 o'clock, and he arrived at Virtue's barber shop at 5.15, just one hour after Varney was shot. Virtue says he arrived cool, calm and in a natural manner of mind and appearance. Further on Mr. Wright said: "There is another circumstance that within eight days of David Varney's shooting, Melvin Douglass, living in the immediate vicinity, committed suicide. It has been said by a learned man that suicide is confession. They say that Chick did not have the capacity to earn the amount of money found on him. That is not for them to say. They have only to say it was Varney's money."

The Trial Of Mrs. Cooper
Augusta, Me., March 23.—The usual crowd, which several times exceeded the capacity of the county court room, was in waiting when the doors were opened today, one hour before the entrance of the court, for the trial of Mrs. Alice F. Cooper on the charge of murder. Only those who could find seats were admitted, as no spectators were allowed to stand in the court room during the trial.

Coroner Henry W. Plummer, a small part of whose testimony was heard yesterday afternoon, was heard today, and the direct examination by the state was resumed.

Coroner Plummer stated that Mrs. Cooper, on the night of the murder, made the following statement to him: "Charles Northy came to the house this afternoon to talk it over with me, on a question as regards his coming to the house. I cannot tell how long he had been there when he got up to go. Then he came against me and must have held the revolver. I ran out into the yard and Mr. Cooper caught me. I said to him: 'Charles Northy has shot himself.' Then I told my husband that I thought a revolver in Augusta yesterday."

Witness asked Mrs. Cooper why she had purchased the revolver, and she stated she was afraid of Northy. Asked why she was afraid of him, she stated that one time, while walking near a brook, he brushed up against her, and she was afraid he would throw her into the stream. On cross examination by counsel

for the defense, Coroner Plummer said Mrs. Cooper was perfectly free to talk, willingly answered all questions, and voluntarily told her husband that she had purchased the revolver. He said there was no blackening or powder marks on Northy's face or scalp and his hand showed no sign of powder smoke. His testimony was concluded at noon.

Willis A. Pinkham of Windsor, a deputy sheriff who accompanied Coroner Plummer to the scene of the tragedy, was on the stand when court adjourned for the noon recess. His testimony was intended to cover the same ground as that of the coroner and corroborate it.

THE THEATRICAL FOLK

An Open Air Spirit

There is an open air spirit about the breezy Western operatic comedy success, "The Tenderfoot", which makes it especially interesting to those who know the life it portrays. It is really a clever burlesque of life on the frontier and the characters are typical,—there being introduced the popular gambler, Mexicans and senoritas, Texas rangers and vaqueros, cowgirls and Indians, and the inevitable Tenderfoot. Oscar L. Figman and Ruth White are the stars of this production, which is under the direction of W. P. Cullen, who made a big revival of "The Burgomaster" two years ago.

A Famous Spectacles

Perhaps few stage productions have created more widespread discussion than "The Black Crook" and it is certain that none has proved more of a money maker. Three revivals of the production have been made, each of them characterized by striking features, but it is said that in its long history of forty years "The Black Crook" has not had a more pretentious setting than that which soon be seen at Music Hall. The management makes extensive claims as regards scenery and costumes. The spectacular features of the piece make it unique.

Annie Russell in a New Play

Annie Russell arrived from Europe last Monday. She will begin her Spring tour in Boston the first week in April when she will appear in a new play by Paul Kester entitled "Friend Hannah." Prominent in the supporting company are Oswald Yorkie, Ida Waterman, Ida Vernon, George Woodward, Francis Stevens and Thomas Coffin Cooke. The play will have its first New York production next fall at the dedication of the New Astor Theatre now being built or Miss Russell's managers, Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper.

An Elaborate Uncle Tom's Cabin Production

The survival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the dawn of the twentieth century is something to marvel over, but it is an assured fact. The elaborate renovation of the old play by Manager Washburn of the Stetson Company in a new pictorial dress, with up-to-date methods plentifully displayed throughout its half-a-dozen acts, judging from the box office receipts wherever this company plays, furnishes ample proof that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still potent. Special scenery for every scene depicted enlarged choruses of genuine negroes from the Cotton Belt, modern up-to-date specialties, two male and female quartets, a band of Alabama pickaninnies, a gorgeous cakewalk in a pretty setting entitled "The Place of Silver Mat", improved light effects and mechanical illusions will be seen in the Stetson production of this famous play. The presenting company in some instances is a double one and contains the names of numerous footlight favorites. The street parade is said to be the longest, richest and best ever given by a theatrical company. The Stetson Company is booked at Music Hall next Friday afternoon and evening.

LOW RATES

On Feb. 15 and daily until April tickets will be on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to principal points in California, Oregon and Washington, from Portsmouth at rates of from \$51.10 to \$53.20, according to railroads used to Chicago. Tickets will permit a liberal stopovers at various Western points and are good in all tourist cars. Corresponding reductions are made to a great number of other points in Western states, and tickets can be purchased from your nearest railroad station to destination. Through train service from Chicago to principal points in the West assist persons traveling to make the trip without change of cars. Tourist cars daily. For further information apply to George L. Williams, New England Passenger Agent, 358 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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ORDERS ISSUED

Relative To Memorial Day Exercises

LIST OF THE ANNUAL COMMITTEES IS ANNOUNCED

The following orders regarding Memorial day have been issued to the members of Storer Post, Grand Army, of this city:

Headquarters, Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

Department of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, N. H., March 21, 1906

Comrades:—

In accordance with the laws of the order and the custom which has heretofore been carried out, I hereby issue general order, No. 1.

I appoint the following committees to make preparations and carry out the exercises for Memorial day:

Committee on Invitations and Music—M. H. Bell, J. Louis Harris, W. H. Smith, H. S. Paul, J. R. May, J. A. Sanborn, A. W. Sheafe, Joseph Foster.

Committee on Transportation and Carriages—G. E. McIntosh, J. A. Sanborn, A. A. Sheafe and Simon R. Marston.

Committee on Evergreen—Thomas Trelick, Jr., C. E. Dodge, G. E. McIntosh, Joseph L. Moore.

Committee on Purchasing of Flags—Quartermaster S. R. Marston.

Committee on Flaggings of Graves—Cotton and Proprietors' yards; J. A. Sanborn, M. H. Bell, J. F. Leavitt, C. W. Browne, G. E. McIntosh, O. W. Bartlett, Thomas Jose, W. J. Willey, J. A. Snow, James Goodrich and George Tripp.

Catholic Cemetery: John Jones, M. E. Long, M. Sheridan, W. H. Flynn and Carl Carthy.

St. John's Cemetery: J. Louis Harris.

Harmony Grove Cemetery: Edwin H. Leslie, Charles E. Dodge, Charles L. Hoyt, John R. Tibbets, Orin Rust, M. H. Collis, William Critchley, Charles F. Goodwin, A. A. Sheafe, J. N. Jones, E. A. Chesley.

Sagamore Cemetery: H. S. Paul, J. H. Peterson, L. T. Burnham, Isaac Jenness, W. Y. Evans.

North and Union Cemeteries: Charles E. Dodge, Charles L. Hoyt, M. H. Bell.

New Castle Cemetery: Edwin D. Rand, John W. Amazeen.

Rye Cemetery: Joseph W. Derry and George B. Caswell.

Greenland Cemetery: John W. Weeks, Nathaniel R. Ordway, J. L. Godfrey.

Newington Cemetery: George E. McIntosh and Thomas Trelick, Jr.

Stratham Cemetery: Horace J. Willey.

Committee on Flowers and Wreaths—Thomas Trelick, Jr., E. W. Leslie, J. A. Sanborn, M. E. Long, W. H. Smith, T. W. Priest, J. L. Moore, Thomas Jose, M. H. Collis, William Critchley, Orin Rust, A. A. Sheafe, C. L. Hoyt, John Jones, G. E. McIntosh, M. H. Bell, C. W. Shannon, William H. Flynn, Isaac Jenness, Edwin Underhill, W. Y. Evans, Charles H. Muchmore.

Committee on Printing—True L. Norris, S. R. Marston, Robert E. Rich.

Committee on Route—Charles E. Dodge, Charles L. Hoyt, G. E. McIntosh, M. H. Collis.

Committee on Water at Cemetery—John F. Leavitt.

Auditors of Accounts—Joseph Foster, J. Louis Harris, Henry S. Paul, Thomas Entwistle.

Comrades: It is sincerely hoped that every member of Storer Post will assist in carrying forward the work in order that we may be successful in performing our duty to our departed comrades, who served our country when in need. Let us see that the graves of all soldiers and sailors who have served their country honorably are properly decorated.

M. E. LONG,
Commander.

HAD A SLEIGHRIDE PARTY LAST EVENING

The Mohawk Athletic Club had a sleighride party on Friday evening, leaving the corner of Middle and State streets at half past six o'clock on the way to Rye.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE LAST EVENING

A special Lenten service was held at 7.30 o'clock in the Universalist vestry last evening.

A Natural Laxative

Inward cleansing is as necessary as outward bathing. To keep the bowels free and regular is of even greater importance than to keep the "knappers" from becoming clogged. The neglect of either invites disease. Everyone needs a natural laxative occasionally, to free the bowels of accumulated impurities. For this purpose take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the greatest boon ever offered to those who suffer from the ills that follow constipation. For over fifty years Beecham's Pills have been famous as a Stomach corrective, a Liver regulator and Bowel laxative. They never gripe nor cause pain. Powerful purgatives are dangerous. Avoid them. Use Beecham's Pills. They give relief without doing violence to any organ. Their action is in harmony with physical laws. Take them regularly and the necessity for their use becomes less frequent. They are a natural laxative and a positive cure for Constipation, Bloating, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

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Madame Catoma of Boston

The Greatest Living Naturally Gifted Clairvoyant, Famous Planet Reader and Teacher of Palmistry.

She foretold the drowning accident at Old Orchard beach in 1902 and can show testimonials to that effect and many other predictions. By her wonderful power she tells the most successful course to pursue in life. She is the greatest expert and best adviser on BUSINESS INVESTMENTS, LAW-SUITS LOVE and MARRIAGE. She tells how to win the one you love, who and when you will marry, locates absent friends, lost treasures, unites the separated and tells how to succeed in business; in fact she will help you in all your troubles. Madame Catoma is not a false pretender of the science of Palmistry and Mediumship, but a Reliable Adviser on all matters, and so acknowledged by all her patrons. Consult her; a visit will convince the most skeptical that she has no equal.

Madame Catoma has exemplified her ability as a true foreteller of the future. During her stay she became a favorite of the public in Portsmouth and has decided to come each week for two days, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Postively no charge unless entirely satisfactory.

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How's Your Stomach?

F. B. Coleman Has A Remedy Which He Guarantees To Cure The Worst Case Of Stomach Troubles.

We wish to tell the readers of this paper about a remedy which is a marvel in medicine. It cures the worst cases of stomach troubles, from the acute attack of indigestion to Chronic Dyspepsia. This remedy is known as Albert's Little Dimer Pill, being the prescription of Dr. Hutchinson, the noted specialist of London and Brighton, England, who, previous to his death had built up a remarkable practice as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. Dr. Hutchinson claimed that his success was due to the use of this pill, and since its introduction to the American Continent it has performed many wonderful cures. Mr. J. H. Lombard, Cases, Mo., writes: "I am now past 80 years of age, and have had stomach trouble practically all my life. I sent and got a sample pack of Albert's Little Dimer Pill thinking that it would turn out to be one more disappointment, but from the first dose I found relief and can say that I am now better than ever before in my life. It is a wonderful cure for Dyspepsia and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from stomach troubles." Albert's Little Dimer Pill contains no Pharmacy, no Acid, Alkali, Ginger, Pepsin, Pancreatic Soda, Mordant or any preparation of Opium, or in fact any of the ingredients usually found in so-called Dyspepsia cures. It cures by removing the acid and makes the worst cases well, being guaranteed to benefit or the purchase price refunded. Sold at Drug Stores or by mail 25 cents per pack. Sample Free. Address: Albert's Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Sold and distributed by F. B. Coleman, 61 Congress St.

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MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD...MANAGER

Friday, March 30, Afternoon and Evening.

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Original Big Double Spectacular Production of

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The Barnum of Them All.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LEON W. WASHBURN.

More Grand Novelties Than Ever.

Georgious Scenery with Beautiful Electrical Effects. Two Brass Bands. Two Funny Marks. Two Mischievous Toysies. Genuine Southern Cake Walkers. Buck and Wing Dancers. Male and Female Quartette.

30 Ponies, Donkeys and Bloodhounds.

Beautiful Chariots and Tableaux. Wagons Drawn by Handsome Shetland Ponies. Grand Vision and Transformation Scenes. Eva and Her Golden Chariot.

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Grand Feature This Season of Uncle Sam, The Great Japanese General, Kimura, and the Russian General, Kuropatkin. To be seen in Our Big Street Parade.

IT BEATS A CIRCUS.

Matinee Prices - 10c and 20c

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LOW RATES To California From Boston \$52

With similar reductions to all Pacific Coast points, Colorado, Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

New Tourist SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Via BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. Lv. Boston 2.00 p. m. week days Due Chicago 3.30 p. m. next day

Making connection in Chicago with early evening trains for the Pacific Coast, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, and the Great Northwest.

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Our policy indemnifies against the risks of fire, explosion (either from within or without the machine) collision, lightning, theft and robbery (this includes robbery whilst on streets) whilst located anywhere in the United States or Canada. No restrictions as to gasoline, any amount may be kept in the building or the car tank. It is also the only policy issued that distinctly states that loss by Theft or Robbery is insured against no matter where the car may be.

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C. E. TRAFTON, PORTSMOUTH.

CANAL ACROSS FRANCE

To Connect the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

ROUTE ALREADY USED

Gigantic Engineering Feat Will Require Eight Years to Build—When Complete Warships and Merchantmen Can Cut Through in Two Days—French Hope for Trade.

The French are going to revenge themselves on Panama at home. By a gigantic engineering work entirely within their own borders they are getting ready to lift up their shipping to the first rank, double the force of their navy, and cause the Mediterranean to cease to be "an English lake"—by nullifying Gibraltar, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

In a way they propose to copy England's natural advantage by transforming part of France (with Spain) into an island, more than doubling their sea coast and creating ocean ports for languishing inland cities.

This is to be accomplished by constructing a vast ship canal across the lower end of France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. By it means the French fleet will be capable of operating, one day on the Atlantic, and then two days later show itself in Mediterranean ports, without subjecting itself to the guns of Gibraltar.

One of the queerest things about it is that the canal exists already for canalboats and small coasters. To enlarge it for warships and merchantmen is no mere dream. Since 1878 "the Canal of the Two Seas" has been fully planned by engineers. Three Parliamentary commissions have made estimates upon it; and now M. Gauthier, Minister of Public Works, has sent his own commission to make final studies of the scheme.

The present estimates foresee 300,000 workmen, guided by thirty chief engineers and 200 overseers, with digging and tunneling machines driven by 60,000 horse power.

One of the chief surprises is the abandonment of Bordeaux. The canal being a great patriotic work, as well as a commercial revolutionizer, the first thought has been the security and convenience of warships in its Atlantic entrance. Bordeaux is too high up in the mouth of the Garonne. They have therefore chosen the extraordinary natural basin of Arcachon, really nearer, as the crow flies, to Bordeaux itself, and the canal will strike the Garonne just beyond that ancient port.

The route is straight from Arcachon to Agen, on the Garonne, 86 miles of easy cutting, without a single lock.

The waters of the Garonne are to be reinforced from many a torrent of the Pyrenees, which will save Toulouse and other towns from the periodic inundations that now trouble them. Between Agen and Toulouse the Garonne, strongly banked and become at last the safe drain of these mountain torrents, will take the fleets of war and commerce to Toulouse, which will become the central maritime arsenal of France.

French commerce waits upon the canal for its restoration. While the French coasting trade is reduced to 3,000,000 tons a year, that of Great Britain is over 120,000,000 tons. The French deep-sea carrying is less than that of Italy or Norway. German boats touch at Cherbourg to take American freight, and English lines to the Orient calmly make Marseilles their Western stopping place. Over 80 per cent. of French exports are carried in foreign bottoms, making a gift of \$80,000,000 annually to the English, Germans and Italians.

When this canal is built England herself will either have to pay toll to the French or lose a lot of her own trade, and so on for the commercial peoples to-day passing their stuff through the Straits of Gibraltar. From Malta to Ushant, for example, there will be an economy of more than \$60 million by the canal; from Genoa to Ushant, an economy of 1,150 miles. Bordeaux and Nantes, on the Atlantic, will become almost Mediterranean ports. From Bordeaux to Malta by Gibraltar is now 2,308 miles. By the canal it will be only 1,000 miles.

In case of war, it is promised that the Canal of the Two Seas will be able to transfer the French fleet from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean in two days and a half. France will give passage to her allies' fleets at pleasure; and the European combination that shall possess this extraordinary deep sea short cut will become the mistress of the Mediterranean, ignoring Gibraltar.

Who are the possible allies, encouraged by the new promise of power? They are Spain and Italy. The German Emperor knows it and is frightened—hence his temptation to fall on the French. The Latin union promises to be the first fruit of the Canal of the Two Seas.

Japanese Hero Worship. There is ardent rivalry in Tokio among the parents and relatives of soldiers who fought and fell under General Nogi to secure the latter's autograph inscriptions for their tombstones. The general is willingly replying to these requests, frequently sitting up the whole night in his determination not to refuse a request from the most humble applicant. He is idolized as the manifestation of the spirit of Bushido in the flesh.

ANECDOTES ON PUBLIC MEN.

The Humorous Side of Commissioner Shonts and Speaker Cannon.

It has often been said of President Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission that he does not wait for trouble to come to him, but meets it outside the door. It is one of the characteristics which have brought him to his present eminent position. It is well illustrated in one or two stories of his physical prowess. One who has seen his stalwart figure and firm, aggressive face can imagine how an encounter with him would result. There have been such encounters, and they have usually resulted as one thinks they would.



T. P. Shonts.

When Mr. Shonts was general manager of the Iowa, Illinois and Indiana Railroad, with offices at Kaukauba, Ill., there was in the town a blustering coal merchant, somewhat larger even than Mr. Shonts, who did not like the way the railroad officials treated him. He would make the air blue whenever he thought of the way "them boys" who operated the railroad were "handling him." On one occasion he started for the president's office, with the intention of "cleaning up the place." The subordinate each received a lashing from his tongue before he reached Mr. Shonts' room. When he entered the office of the general manager his immense beard was bristling with rage, and a flood of profanity poured forth with a vehemence that would not be stayed. At last Mr. Shonts could stand it no longer. He seized the beard of the irate man tightly in one hand, and with the other doubled into a fist he pummeled the belligerent coal dealer until he could hardly see and cried for mercy. Then he was released and allowed to depart.

"Not a word of this to any one," said Mr. Shonts to the admiring office force.

The story got out, however, for the coal dealer told everybody he met that his condition was due to an encounter with Shonts.

Speaker Cannon also may be a surprise to a visitor. The person who has not discovered that he has overstayed his welcome may be treated to the explosion of a volcanic vocabulary that will almost literally blow him out of the presence of the famous Speaker. From his language one would not think of "Uncle Joe."



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

as the son of Quaker parents. When Joseph married outside of the sect there was a mutual renouncement, the elders repudiating Joseph and Joseph repudiating the elders. It is said that at this time he began the study of the gentle art of swearing. It was by way of emphasizing his "don't care" position. He was informed that it would not be difficult for him to win his way back into the fold by atoning for the sin of becoming unequally yoked to a worshipping. "Simply say that you are sorry you married Mary," said the fatherly elder who went to him with the proposal to return.

"But I'm blanked if I'm sorry, and I'm blanked if I'll say it," was young Cannon's reply.

Perjury in the Courts.

A Toronto judge complains of the large amount of perjury in the courts. It is doubtful whether he follows up suspected cases of perjury as vigorously and as constantly as we should. Unless a decision of some importance is to be upset by proving a witness guilty of perjury, there is a general tendency to let him go, although his evidence may not be believed. Yet this is probably what produces the large amount of perjury which confuses justice and often works the gravest injustice. If every apparent case of perjury were prosecuted by the Crown officers, precisely as they would prosecute a suspected case of burglary, we should have far less of it.—Montreal Star.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION

Twice as Large as Rhode Island Thrown Open to Settlers.

POSSIBLE GOLD FIELDS

Land is Extremely Rich—Irrigation to Be Carried Out Extensively—Government Paid One Dollar an Acre—At Present Occupied by the Shoshone Tribe.

The most picturesquely weird region ever opened for settlement in this country is the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming—about two-thirds of the area hitherto so called—an comprising just about a million and a half acres. All of it is desert, yet with great possibilities of fruitfulness, says the New York Press. There is almost no rain, and yet a supply of water practically unlimited is available. There is plenty of gold, in spots, which has been newly discovered, and up in the northeast corner of the tract is one of the ruggedest and most remarkable canyons in America—a chasm half a mile in depth cut through the mountains.

The reservation was occupied by a tribe of Indians called the Shoshones. There are 1,650 of them, and they are entirely peaceful, though in former days exceedingly warlike. They are otherwise known as the Snakes—a name not bestowed upon them in description of their character, but because in the aboriginal sign language they are indicated by a forward thrust of the wind with a winding motion. In all probability this referred originally to their method of sewing their tepees; but the meaning of the gesture above described was naturally misconceived by the whites.

It is said that the Indians will retain at least \$1,500,000 for their lands, or about a dollar an acre. They will retain approximately one-third of the reservation, comprising all that portion which lies to the south-west. This part is in area 808,600 acres, or somewhat over 1,280 square miles. Thus there will be 200 acres for every Indian man, woman and child—leaving plenty of room for them after the whites shall have taken the 2,500 square miles opened for settlement.

The land is extremely rich and, of course, virgin. Indeed, the desert soils of the West are, as a rule, far superior to those of the humid region of the East. All it needs is water, and of this there is plenty at hand, when the necessary irrigating works shall have been built. The government has already made a survey for a "high line" canal, which can be constructed at an expense sufficiently moderate to put it within reach of a corporation provided with reasonable capital. Such digging as is required would be easy, involving no extensive rock excavation.

This canal, when dug, will make available for agriculture nearly one-half of the total area of plains, and will afford farming and grazing land for thousands of people. Other canals are feasible at lower elevations. Practically all of the eastern part of the desert can be reclaimed, according to the statement of the United States Geological Survey.

The main source of water will be the Wind River—a magnificent mountain stream which pours down out of the Wind River range. These mountains are snowclad all the year around, the fields of snow and extensive glaciers with which they are crowned stretching for many miles. The river runs at all seasons, and its flow can be increased if desired during the season of growing crops by storing its waters in reservoirs on the mountain slopes. Already there are numerous lakes which hold great volumes of water, and which serve as natural reservoirs.

The area thrown open is on the north of the Wind River and west of the Big Horn. Its northeastern part is mountainous; the rest is a country of rolling plains, part grassy prairie, part sandy, and part alluvial flats along the rivers. Along the foothills of the mountains are many fine springs, suitable for local irrigation and for the watering of cattle. These places will necessarily be in great demand. Extensive patches of grass are scattered all over the plains, and doubtless much of the desert will be utilized for grazing.

Through the northeastern part of the tract run the Owl Creek Mountains—a continuation of the Big Horn Range, and the canyon is a slit cut through these mountains as with a knife.

It is rather an interesting fact that in this very neighborhood is supposed to be located the famous Lost Cabin mine. According to the story, this was a deposit of almost fabulous riches, the existence of which was reported by the sole survivor of a party of three men who worked it for a while. Two of them died of starvation, and the third, who was sent for food, died on reaching a settlement, living only long enough to describe the mine as located close by a log cabin which he and his companions had put up for shelter. For many years search has been made for the hut, and to-day there is a village and post office in that vicinity called Lost Cabin, but the spot has never been found.

The Mikado's Garter. The Garter which has been conferred on the Mikado is set with diamonds and the star of the order is in diamonds, and the George, which is pendant to the collar of the order, is carried in onyx and set round with brilliants. It cost something well over \$5,000.

STYLES IN STRAW HATS.

Some of the Various Designs That Are to Be Worn the Coming Season.

"Besides the panamas and the trawls of various braids and styles designed for men of various tastes and fancies," said a manufacturer of straw hats, "there will be found in the coming season's hats among those designed for young men four prevailing styles, a sunnet yacht hat and a split straw yacht hat, both stiff hats, and two flexible hats, one of soft fine braid and one of a mackinaw braid. The tendency for all these hats is to low crowns.

"The yacht hats will have a crown two and three-quarter inches in height and they will be made some with brims of two and an eighth inches, and some with brims of two and a half inches in width.

"The soft straw hats will be made one with its low crown telescoped and the other with a flush crown. Both will have rather wide brims, some of which will be finished unbound, while others will be bound around the edge.

"The yacht or stiff hat we have long had in various shapes and in varying dimensions. The two soft hats of this season for young men are made in shapes especially designed for young men's use from braids once worn almost altogether in hats designed for older men.

"What we call here a yacht hat is called a boater in London, from the fact that it is the style of hat there worn by all of the thousands of young men who go boating on the Thames more or less. Here we do less boating and more sailing and yachting, and so we call ours a yacht hat.

"From the time of the death of President McKinley up to last year straw hats in this country were worn almost exclusively with black bands. But last year considerable numbers of fancy bands appeared, and this year fancy bands will be worn more than ever.

"In London every man who wears a boater wears a fancy band on it. There such a hat is commonly sold without the band, which is selected by the purchaser. You will find in the hat stores a great lot of fancy bands of all sorts of colors and combinations of colors stretched across a counter, and the purchaser of a hat selects from among these a band which will match his sweater, or that otherwise suits his fancy.

"And here, to be sure, fancy bands can be bought separately, but the common custom is to trim the hat complete."

ALL IN THE INSIDE INN.

Inside Information That the Proprietor Was Letting Nobody In On.

A visitor at the fair walked up to the inside clerk of the Inside Inn, relates the Magazine of Fun, and asked: "Excuse me, sir; is this the Inside Inn—and is the proprietor of the Inside Inn in?"

"Yes," replied the clerk; "this is the Inside Inn, and you will find the proprietor of the Inside Inn outside by the inn's side. He has kept the Inside Inn for several weeks. Once on an ocean trip he couldn't keep his inside in, but that is inside information and he doesn't want it known outside."

"All right," said the inquirer. "If this is the Inside Inn, we want to see its inside as well as outside before we look inside of any of the outside inns. If we like the Inside Inn's inside and outside better than we like the outside inns' inside and outside, we may bring our things from outside inside and stop inside the Inside Inn, because we won't have to go from the Inside outside, or come back from the outside inside, but can remain inside or outside the Inside in, it being the only inn inside of the grounds. The other inns are on the outside and furnish no more comforts inside or outside than does the Inside Inn with exhibits close outside and inside, while those who stop in the outside inns have to go inside to get in and outside to get in their inn, so you see—"

But the clerk had fainted and fallen inside the Inside Inn's desk, and bell boys were hurrying with water for his outside and brandy for his inside. In their excitement that which was meant for his inside was applied outside and that which was intended for his outside inside.

Salt Lake in India.

One of the features of Jeypore in India is the wonderful Sambur salt lake concerning which there is a curious legend. The story runs that an old fakir long ago told one of the rajahs that, if he wished to be rich, he should ride a horse as far as he could go, without once looking back, and the land as far as he could travel would become a field of silver, always provided he did not turn. He rode for 30 miles and then, curiosity overcoming him, he looked back, with the result that, instead of the promised field of silver he found a lake of salt.

Must Be Fresh.

"See here!" exclaimed the husband of the fashionable invalid, "what's the idea of the doctor coming here again to-day?"

"My gracious!" she exclaimed, petulantly, "he has come to leave my fresh medicine. You don't suppose I'd use yesterday's, do you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Surely.

Teacher (at night school)—Define the pie plant. Shaggy-haired Pupil—It's—It's where they make 'em.—Chicago Tribune.

SELLING A DRIVING HORSE.

The Principal Trick of the Trade Is to Find the Right Buyer.

"To successfully sell driving and carriage horses requires higher abilities as a salesman and a better knowledge of human nature than any other branch of commerce," is a statement volunteered by F. W. Allen, of Kansas City.

"The value of a fancy driving or carriage horse is purely fictitious. A horse that would not be worth \$100 to one man is worth several times that amount to another and the real measure of value is the anxiety of one to purchase or the other to sell. Of course there are certain types of horses that have a fairly stable value. But I am speaking about horses whose value is in their individuality. Many people keep showy equipages who know nothing of horses and have no love for them, and the prices they pay depends largely upon how the animals' coats shine and the amount and luster of the brass trimmings on the harness in which they are shown. It would be money thrown away to give such people a perfect animal or team of them.

"And herein comes the discernment of the dealer. He may have horses which to these people will appear perfect, but a horseman would note their flaws. The position, shape and size of the horse's ears all have a bearing on its value, as do also the size and position of the eyes. A slight curve of the nose or a coarse muzzle deduct dollars from its value. These and a hundred small points all add to or mar the worth of the animal, not to speak of any of the more glaring defects. It is the horseman's business to determine before showing an animal just what kind of a customer he has to deal with.

"If he sells his perfect animals to those who would be satisfied with an inferior article he lessens his own chance for profit, while if to the right person he shows one of the poorer animals he forfeits the confidence of the buyer. I have sold everything pretty nearly except gold bricks and they were all easy in comparison with selling horses, but at that there is a fascination about the sale of a horse that makes it hard for me to give it up after 35 years in the business."

THE FATE OF EMPERORS.

Austrian Farmer Thought There Might Be Room in the Insane Asylum.

An anecdote, hitherto unpublished, concerning Archduke Francis Charles, father of the emperor of Austria, appears in a new book written by a retired diplomat, says a Vienna correspondent.

During a walk alone in the Styrian hills the archduke got into conversation with a talkative farmer, who, after giving a good deal of information about his own family, suddenly asked the archduke:

"What's your father?"

"Emperor," was the answer.

"Look here," said the farmer, "if you want to be funny don't shout. There are gendarmes about, and you might easily get run in for lese majesty! I dare say you're a brother."

"What's he?"

"Oh, he's an emperor, too."

"Well, you're a funny chap," said the farmer, laughing heartily. "Have you any children?"

"Yes, thank God; there's my boy, Francis Joseph."

"What's he?"

"Emperor."

"Ha, ha!" roared the farmer, digging the father of emperors in the ribs. "Have you any more sons of that sort?"

"Yes, a second called Max."

"Isn't he an emperor?"

"Yes, he is also an emperor."

After relieving his feelings by giving a wild leap in the air the farmer clapped the archduke on the shoulder and said: "Look here, old friend. The next time you're passing Mariaszell asylum drop in and see if there happens to be a place vacant."

Tempering a Steel Ship.

In a recent discussion before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London a curious fact, illustrating the value of the "temper test," was mentioned. This test consists in raising the steel under examination to a cherry heat and then plunging it into water to observe the degree of tempering produced. The object is to select for ship-building steel that will not crack in use. The illustrative fact referred to was a fire in the steamship Persian Monarch, in New York harbor. The fire was extinguished with hose, and the water tempered the hot plates. Afterward, in mid-ocean, a number of the plates cracked, some of them very suddenly. One crack was seven feet in length. Thus the desirability was shown of keeping out of ships steel that is too readily tempered.

Automobilists' Duty.

All infractions of the law are bound to react on the whole automobile using public, and if the conservative, cautious drivers, whom we have reason to believe are in the majority, wish to escape penalties for the transgressions of the other class they must ostracize the habitual scorcher by expelling him from the clubs, by bringing particularly flagrant violations to the notice of the police, by preventing matches or record runs on the public roads when they are announced beforehand, etc. In brief, the clubs should make some active effort to insure respect for the law, and to promote common decency among auto drivers.—Horseless Age.

MILLIONS ASKED.

(Continued from first page.)

pany's former metropolitan agents was made public on Friday.

This particular complaint is against former President M. Curdy, and contains nine separate causes of action. Each of these charges Mr. Curdy with the waste of large sums of money belonging to the company through alleged unfaithfulness and neglect in the discharge of his duties.

The first five causes seek recovery in the aggregate of \$292,500 as alleged contributions to political parties since Jan. 1, 1895. These contributions are stated to have been \$15,000 in 1896, \$25,000 in 1900 and \$100,000 in 1901 to the National Republican campaign committee, \$25,000 in 1904 to the Republican congressional committee and \$200,000 embracing the various contributions testified by Senator Platt to have been made to the Republican state committee since Jan. 1, 1895.

Of these five causes of action the complaint says that these payments were "unlawful and improvident," and were authorized and permitted by former President M. Curdy "through want of ordinary care and diligence."

The sixth cause seeks to recover the sum of \$225,000, embracing the \$50,000 alleged increase of annual salary drawn by the former president since June 1, 1901, without authority, as is claimed, and under circumstances detailed in the testimony before the Armstrong committee.

The seventh cause seeks to recover \$600,000 as the aggregate of the respective sums of \$25,000 drawn quarterly from the company for the last six years of M. Curdy's presidency on the voucher of the committee on expenditures and under circumstances detailed in the testimony before the Armstrong committee.

The eighth cause deals with the relations of Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of former President M. Curdy, with Raymond and the "gratuities and rates of commission" received by the firm.

The final cause of action deals with the sum of \$1,282,841, received by Robert N. M. Curdy as commissions from 1886 to November, 1905, as superintendent of the foreign department, and charges that by reason of unfaithfulness and neglect by the former president these commissions had been allowed on rates which the enormous increase in the foreign business had rendered exorbitant and unnecessary.

Finally the company demands judgment against former President M. Curdy for the sum of \$3,370,341.66, with interest, as damages for alleged unfaithfulness and neglect.

Stuyvesant Fish, being asked about Mutual Life matters, said:

"I have not as yet committed myself to any existing policyholders' committee, published reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

"There will be more reason for an active movement looking to the election of new insurance directors when the Legislature shall invalidate the proxies already given and provide a means whereby the policyholders may elect new boards."

NORTH KITTERY

North Kittery, March 23.

Dr. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce are to leave this week for a short visit to New York. They expect to return in two weeks.

A fine new sign has been placed on the schoolhouse in what was formerly District No. 2. It bears the name of Harriet H. Shapleigh, for whom the school, by a vote of the town, has been named. Miss Shapleigh gave her life work to the cause of education, and her memory cannot be too highly honored.

The Ladies Aid society of the First M. E. Church contemplate holding a fair the first week in April.

Mrs. Ralph Haley had a successful operation performed by Drs. Durbin and Berry, assisted by the matron of the Cottage hospital, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Rachel Fernald is quite feeble and does not rally as well as it was hoped she would.

The roads are piled up with snow and still it comes.

NOVEL METHOD OF WARFARE

Correspondent Ross of the Boston Herald sent to the Sunday edition of that paper an interesting story about Charles Fred Whitehouse of this city, who employs a novel method of getting rid of brown-tail moth nests. Instead of picking them off, he shoots them off with No. 8 shot. He directs him aim at a point back of the nest and brings down the nest with six inches or so of the twig attached. It is a very convenient way of getting rid of the pests, especially in the lofty trees which can not well be reached with a ladder and a pole. To accommodate some friends he has in several instances taken the contract to clear out the pests from their places. One man he will charge, say, two dollars for removing the nests; another \$1.50 or so, according to the probable amount of firing to be done. He is a sure shot and the nests are now so afraid of him that they are ready to come down before he shoots. Somersworth Free Press.

reached with a ladder and a pole. To accommodate some friends he has in several instances taken the contract to clear out the pests from their places. One man he will charge, say, two dollars for removing the nests; another \$1.50 or so, according to the probable amount of firing to be done. He is a sure shot and the nests are now so afraid of him that they are ready to come down before he shoots. Somersworth Free Press.

SHRINERS' TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

A very delightful Spring tour to the Pacific coast has been arranged to leave Boston April 27, and while under the auspices of the Mystic Shrine, and a great reduction in rate has been made in consequence, the tour is available for the general public. The party will travel in the finest Pullman vestibuled equipment, and all meals en route will be in dining cars.

On the outward journey stops will be made at Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, accommodations being provided at the best hotels. The itinerary includes a side trip to Cripple Creek, with an opportunity to visit the celebrated gold mines, as well as the incomparable trip over the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. "The scenic line of the world," and the Rocky Mountains. Ten days will be spent in touring the state of California, winding up at San Francisco.

Two routes are offered for the return, one via the Grand Canyon of Arizona, and the other via Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and the Canadian Rockies, with stopovers at Glacier and Banff. For those who prefer to return via other routes, independent tickets are provided.

The party will travel in charge of an experienced conductor and all details are carried out in first class style. Illustrated itinerary may be obtained by calling on, or addressing, George L. Williams, N. E. P. A., 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

ALE PROVED EFFICACIOUS

Dr. Charles S. Brady, Grantwood, N. J., in speaking of the use of ale, says: "In a case of tuberculosis, a female, by occupation a nurse, in a very bad run-down condition, the upper lobe, right lung apex being affected, was put on a meat diet, with cod liver oil, creosote, carbonate, and in addition to this, ale and porter, one-half pint of each at supper and bedtime. After six months of treatment the improvement was marked, and at this writing she is able to work at her vocation, having gained fifteen pounds weight. She is drinking the pint of ale and porter daily, sleeps better than ever and her appetite is excellent."

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to Wm. Kelly, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central Railway, 290 Broadway, New York City.

HOSPITAL DEFICIENCIES.

Waste and mismanagement, obsolete system and inefficient staff, this is the heavy accusation made by Dr. A. G. Gerster against American hospitals. The methods now prevailing in our hospitals became obsolete in England three hundred years ago. Our numerically magnificent visiting staffs cannot accomplish what two or three well paid men do in Germany. The lay trustees, who are responsible to no one but themselves and the Lord Almighty, run their hospitals as a sort of recreative philanthropy. The clerical and executive work is too frequently done by incompetent favorites of the trustees, and the medical and surgical treatment left almost entirely in the hands of an inexperienced house staff just out of college. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that almost none of the American hospitals are on a paying basis, and many of them have a yearly deficit of between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars.—New York Times.

He Was Cruel.

"I heard him call you 'Duckie,'" announced the small brother.

"Well, what of it?" demanded his sister, defiantly.

"Oh, nothin' much," answered the small brother. "I was only thinkin' maybe it's because of the way you walk, but it ain't very nice of him."

—Chicago Post.

The Infant Terrible.

"I think," declared the little daughter of the widow to the millionaire who was calling, "that you are a charming and delightful man." "How nice! What makes you say so?"

"Mamma told me to."—Tit-Bits.

Has the last of the shipping disasters incident to the recent storm been heard from?

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

Established Sept. 23, 1884.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

OUR POLICY IN OUR COLONIES

When American arms are successful bitter complaints are always heard from the anti-imperialists. Perhaps they would have been better pleased in this instance if the American instead of the Moro force had been wiped out.—Portsmouth Herald.

They certainly would, brother. They are the logical, and, in some cases, direct descendants of the peace at any price men of the Civil War period, who always took gloomy joy in reverses to the Federal armies.—Boston Journal.

It is strange that Americans should feel so little pride in the achievements of the men who wear their country's uniform. Some Americans, we mean, for, of course the great majority of the citizens of the republic do honor the brave fellows who have won so many notable triumphs on land and sea.

That there may be honest difference of opinion as to the advisability of retaining our mid-Pacific possessions will be readily admitted. It is not this which has brought the name of anti-imperialist into ill repute. It might even be in keeping for those who do not believe in expansion to severely criticize the men who control our policies and lay at their doors the responsibility for the trouble in the Philippines. The Herald believes that our government has, on the whole, done decidedly well in the management of our colonial possessions, but it is on the cards that other opinions may be held.

It is against the bringing of false accusations that we protest. American soldiers and officers have been charged with all sorts of atrocities which they never committed. At the same time, the treachery and cruelty of their Filipino and Moro enemies have been passed over. Even the atrocious massacre in Samar was condoned by the men and women who have chosen the American soldier as a special mark.

Men who will defend the vengeful acts of the English after the terrible Indian mutiny, condemn in unmeasured terms severities in the Philippines not half so worthy of condemnation. In truth, it would be hard to prove that Americans have at any time passed the bounds of justice in the administration of punishment.

It seems pitiable that there should be even a few Americans who are so unpatriotic as to actually rejoice in American reverses. That they would rejoice if there were any reverses, we cannot help believing. It is recalled that the rabid anti-imperialists were pleased rather than grieved when the Samar massacre occurred. At least, if they were not pleased, it is their own fault that such an impression has gone abroad.

The American people as a whole will support their army and navy. Those who refuse such support will always be in a hopeless minority. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that there are any Americans actuated by what can only be regarded as a lamentably unpatriotic spirit.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

How Spring litters on the way. Though long and long we've waited; Now was she in that Pueblo crash Or otherwise belated?

Mr. Cleveland has the gout, but we are willing to wager that he'll gout

ishing this Spring the same as usual.

Most at his liveliest never amounted to more than Most dead.

Gentle Spring might take a tumble and clean up the Strawberry Bank streets.

Pretty soon they'll be saying we can't eat oysters unless the month has a Rockefeller in it.

When Emma Goldman dies, doubtless she hopes for better newspaper obituaries than Herr Most. Will she get them?

Have you had any maple sap from a New Hampshire orchard this year? The nectar served by Hebe to the gods on high Olympus wasn't deuce high with it.

While excavating in a New York street a vein of real gold was found. New York has long been a Klondike in one sense—a mighty easy place to lose money in.

Who was it suggested giving King Alfonso the Philippines as a wedding present? It would be all right if he could consent to keep the Stars and Stripes flying.

If the Democracy all over the United States were up to the Georgian standard, we opine that the ticket would stand a better how of electing a President in the next thousand years.

Why is whistling generally considered masculine? Perhaps some of our Maine exchanges can enlighten us on this question, which will be much more interesting than those "dry" discussions anent the Sturgis law.

Now they call him John D. Rockefeller III. But in spite of his wealth, we had rather see a boy of the sort we New Hampshire folk raise up among the Granite hills. That kind of boy may never amass a fortune like Rockefeller's gold, but he has a million times the real enjoyment.

"The latest issue of Michael Monahan's magazine, The Papyrus, has notable contributions from the best American authors," says F. L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.

We haven't read The Papyrus, but we'd wager a draught of the best maple sap in the Granite state that Mr. Stanton's name appears therein or, if it doesn't, that it ought to!

OUR EXCHANGES

April

By Ginton Scholared

So subtly soft and saturate with Spring Comes April from the land of Blessed Isles.

Sweet with the scintillation of her smiles. Clear as the crystals crowned upon the king.

What bays a bard can bountifully bring. What wishy-wash! What wordy, wanton wiles.

What pulchritudinous poetic piles Of rhymes that mean not much of anything.

So, cometh April, shining in her sheen What time the wood nymphs frolic in the world.

Or ever thou wert here, Penelope, Or ever Galahad had gained his glee.

The glint of glory gorgeous with its gold. Farewell, O sonnet for a magazine.

—New York Evening Mail.

Concord's View

When Andrew Miller wrote to Gov. McLane he said it was the purpose of the New England Breeders' Club to conduct racing at Salem on the same high plane that characterizes the sport in New York. The supreme court, however, has now raised the standard a few notches.—Concord Monitor.

Leave the Tariff Untouched

Nine-tenths of the Republicans of the country want the tariff to stay untouched a while longer; and probably three-tenths of the Democrats agree with them. Therefore the tariff will stay—till a more convenient season. We all agree that that must come. The only question is how soon.—Lebanon Free Press.

Oh, What a Relief!

It must be a great relief to the loyal citizens of New Hampshire to know there is law enough on the statute books to prevent gambling and pool selling at the Salem, N. H., race track. There have been many doubts for some time back as to the inclusiveness of the charter granted the New England Breeders' Club but the decision of the state supreme

court handed Gov. McLane this week says the state law will prevent gambling.—New England Homestead.

Glanders in Lawrence

The officials of the cattle bureau of the state board of agriculture may have the right ideas of quarantining, but to the mind of the local public it does not seem that allowing horses, afflicted with glanders to mingle with other animals about the streets will aid in preventing a spreading of the disease. It looks a good deal like laxness on their part to permit such conditions to obtain.—Lawrence Telegram.

Corruption in Government

The difficulty about corruption in government is simply this—we virtuous folks are thoroughly convinced that it is not only a political privilege, but a moral duty, to buy an election, if we cannot carry it otherwise. We argue that we are the elect, and our adversaries the accursed, and that it is given to the godly to defeat the depraved, even by fraud, if there is no honest way to do it.—Washington Post.

In The Navy Of The Lord

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, whose husband is the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is known throughout the army for a fund of pertinent anecdotes of the service. In a party which included prominent officers of both the army and the navy she recently told this story:

"It was in the South, and a colored minister of the Methodist persuasion was pleading with one who was not a member of the flock.

"Oh, my dear brother," he begged, "why don't you come with me and join the army of the Lord?"

"I done already belong to de army of the Lord," insisted the negro.

"When you fine de Methodists?" demanded the preacher, in a tone of surprise.

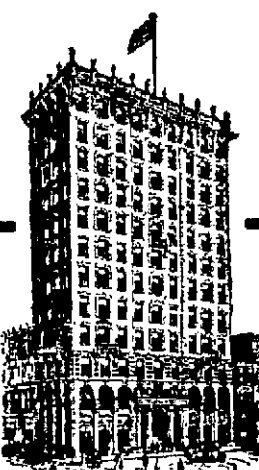
"Ise no Methodist, but I beongs to de army of de Lord jest de same. I'se a Baptist."

"Huh!" snorted the preacher. "Dat's not de army of de Lord; dat's de navy."—New York Tribune.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Ways to Economize

To the Editor of The Herald:—If the city wants to make some showing in economy, I think the council could do nothing better than to force the water board into City Hall and dispose of the old city farm building and the building known as the Woman's Exchange and put them into taxable property. Neither of these buildings is of any use to the city and why should we hold on to them? ECONOMY.



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SLACK COOPERAGE WOODS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE

Species Used For Barrels, Kegs, and Tubs Studied By Government

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Three hundred million barrels, according to trustworthy estimates, are manufactured every year. Of these, probably the greater number are used to hold solid contents, such as flour, sugar, cement, lime, and potatoes of other farm products, and are called "slack" barrels, as distinguished from "tight" barrels, which are used for oil, liquors, wines, and other fluids. Woods suitable for slack cooperage are commoner and cheaper than those used for tight barrels, which were once made almost exclusively from the finest white oak obtainable, and which must always require material of a high grade. Nevertheless, slack barrels of the better grade, notably flour barrels, require material which, like elm, is rapidly becoming scarce. With the enormous drain on supplies, manufacturers are already feeling the need of economizing in the use of the rarer woods and of finding serviceable substitutes among those more plentiful.

In the past, the cooperage industry, which is highly fastidious in its choice of woods, has culled the best large trees on hundreds of thousands of acres of forest, from which it can not again obtain material for a long period. Moreover, the amount of wood discarded in slack cooperage manufacture is necessarily very large ranging from 45 per cent. of the timber in staves to 74 per cent in headings. This discarded wood is in large part not usable for cooperage, but some of it could, in many cases, be used for the manufacture of small dimension stuff and other similar products. Here again, as in the case of lumbering, lumber manufacture, and wood working industries in general, the question of the utilization of waste assumes prime importance.

The necessary consumption of all wood products not only must continue, but must continue to grow, and conservation of resources must largely take the form of substituting use for waste. To convert the great waste of the slack cooperage mills into salable products, and thus to restrain needless forest destruction, merits, therefore, careful study.

In consequence of this two fold drain upon supplies, first, in the exploitation of the forest and, second, in the high percentage of loss at the mill, slack cooperage must now depend on small holdings for supplies. In the Northern States it is, like the vehicle industry, commonly forced to go to the farmer's woodlot to secure timber of the needed dimensions and quality. Even as it is, the average life of a hoop mill in Ohio is only about four years, after which the manufacturer either goes out of business or moves to fresh fields. Throughout that State and Michigan the large number of abandoned cooperage mills and the constant shutting down of expensive modern plants indicate the exhaustion of the region. Under the pressure of these conditions the industry is shifting steadily southward.

Manufacturers of slack cooperage woods are well aware, from their long experience, of the difficulties which beset their business, and are ready to profit by any principles which a broad study of its conditions may bring out. Such a study, however, they do not feel in a position to carry on individually. For this reason the United States Forest Service has taken up the subject, with a view to ascertaining what improvements and economies in manufacture are practicable, what woods can be added to the present list of cooperage woods, what woods are best adapted for each purpose in cooperage; and what are the amounts of wood consumed in the industry.

A preliminary study of slack cooperage problems has already been completed for the North Central, Central and some of the Eastern States. This has served to suggest several lines of special investigation which are to be taken up in turn by the Service, and, in addition, has brought out in some detail the requirements which cooperage woods must fill.

For barrel staves the best woods are those which are pliable, strong, clear of imperfections, of lightweight, and preferably of bright appearance. In the best grades of barrels, such as flour barrels, staves combining all these requisites are demanded. Elm is one of the few woods now used which possess them. Where food-stuffs liable to be tainted with a foreign flavor are packed, as in the case of butter, none but tasteless woods are suitable. These requirements narrow the choice of woods to such species as spruce and white ash for butter tubs, and white pine for brine and pickle packages.

Hoops for slack barrels are of three kinds—"patent" hoops, made by cutting up sawed boards of elm; "racked" hoops, made by splitting black ash; and "half round" hoops, made by dividing young saplings of

such tenacious woods as hickory, birch, or beech. The fancy for split saplings, which still prevails, is believed to be largely due to prejudice. The attempt to substitute wire hoops for wooden ones on slack barrels has been successful thus far only as regards the "bilge" or central hoop; the end hoops need to be of wood in order to protect the thin ends of the staves.

Barrel headings, as well as staves and hoops, have their peculiar requirements. A good heading must be light, must retain a tight joint, must be sound, smooth, without warp, bright looking, and thoroughly dry. Basswood is one of the species preferred for this use.

Among the special problems which confront slack cooperage manufacture is that of the best means of drying the wood for each specific purpose. Kiln drying, though widely used, has not been entirely successful, and the same is true of air drying and of piling methods. The warping of wood in drying, and still more, mold, cause much difficulty and stand in need of exact investigation. Another problem is the more accurate determination of the pliability and strength of different woods. What is needed is not to multiply the available woods for products of the inferior grades, since these are not profitable, but rather to discover new material for the better ones, or, at least, if this be impossible, to develop the use of the present leading woods to the point of the highest efficiency and economy.

It is the design of the Forest Service to prepare a publication dealing with the conditions and problems of cooperage manufacture. This publication will discuss the woods used for the different slack cooperage products, and will present statistics of the number of staves and hoops and sets of heading turned out in 1905, by grades, species, and States.

LEAVES DARTMOUTH

Dr. Asakawa to Go to Yale on Return From Japan

Hanover, March 23.—"Though Dr. Asakawa's election to the Yale faculty is a loss to the college," says The Dartmouth editorially, "yet it reflects a rather high compliment upon our curriculum. The calling of Dr. Asakawa to Yale may be considered as simply the transfer of a Dartmouth course to the Yale curriculum. It is, also, a compliment to the Dartmouth administration. It was four years ago that Dartmouth recognized the advisability of the course on the Far East, and secured Dr. Asakawa's services. In his new position he will have a wider field and greater opportunity for carrying on his work. Though Dartmouth loses his services, both he and Yale are benefited. He leaves Dartmouth with the best wishes of faculty and undergraduates."

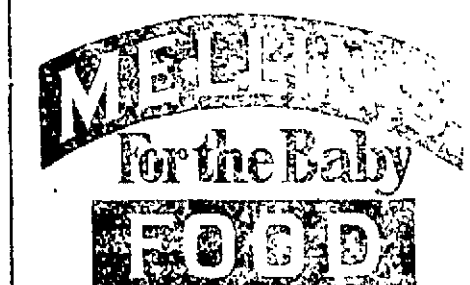
Dr. Asakawa's service at Yale will begin immediately upon his return from his native country in September, 1907.

RECENT MARRIAGES

Two recent marriages were those of John Tibbets of this city and Miss Jennie Sanborn of Milton Mills and John J. Boulton and Miss Alice L. Stevenson, both of this city. The first marriage was at the Methodist parsonage and was performed by Rev. J. L. Felt. The second was performed at City Hall by City Messenger Warrington Moulton.

A RAILROAD CASE

Depositions were taken in this city on Saturday in the case of Wilbert Winkley against the Boston and Maine railroad.



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NO LET—House on Islington Street, vacant after Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Sugden Brothers, No. 3 Green Street.

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MAE'S HOUSE BOAT.
BY BELLE MANIATES

James Thornley sat on the porch of his sister's rustic summer cottage in the wilds of the woods. The family were scattered over the broad, shining river that flowed calmly below the wooded heights. Tom was fishing. Alicia had gone in a steam launch to call on friends at the hotel a few miles below, the older boys were in swimming and the youngest ones were rowing.

James had not succumbed to any of the enticing allurements held out to him by the family. He had come there to loaf, he said. He was taking advantage of his unaccustomed solitude to indulge in meditation. The result of his findings after an exhaustive recount of his life was that he had been a victim of procrastination, especially in the case of the only woman he had ever loved. Mae Allen had had her troops of followers and for a time he had fancied from her manner that he was the favored one, but he had put off telling her of his love, fearing to put it to the test and lose all.

One fateful day he started for her home, filled with a little glow of excitement at carrying out his resolve to end his suspense. On the way he was overtaken by a friend, who called out:

"I suppose you have heard the latest?"

Upon asking what the "latest" was, the friend had replied that Mae Allen's engagement to Norwell Bancks, the millionaire, was announced. James had managed with tolerable success to conceal his feelings, and secured an evening paper wherein he read the confirmation of the news.

Norwell Bancks, the rival from whom he supposed he had the least to fear. A middle-aged, uninteresting stick of a man, with only his money to recommend him.

The firm with which Thornley was associated were sending across the water a man who had every reason to desire remaining at home. James easily made an exchange, and remained abroad a year. He had returned a sadder but wiser man, and had joined his sister Alicia and her husband and children, who were spending the summer in the woods.

In all this long year he had not heard one word of Mae. His letters from home had not mentioned her. "Dreaming James!" He looked up and saw his sister.

"You didn't make a very long visit."

"The Grays have gone away for the day. I saw some one else—some one you used to know, too," she said. "Whom?" he asked carelessly.

"Mae—"

"Is she staying at the hotel?" he asked, trying to speak indifferently.

"No," replied Alicia. "She has a house boat. They stop at the hotel until after dinner only, and are coming on this way to-night. They wanted to stop a few days in some wild, unfrequented-by-resorters spot, and I told them of this locality."

"Is Bancks with her?" he asked bluntly.

"Bancks, Norwell Bancks! Why, James, hadn't you heard?"

"Heard what?"

"Of his terrible death in a railway accident."

"No," he said in shocked tones. "When did it happen?"

"Three months ago. He—"

But a plaintive cry from an approaching urehlin diverted Alicia's attention from her brother's love affair, and she was absorbed in mothering her child.

James stood away into the woods, scarcely knowing where he was going. So Mae was a widow. Young, beautiful and rich. She was seeking recreation early. Only three months a widow. Well, why should she feign a mourning she could not feel. It must seem luxurious to Mae to be traveling in a houseboat.

He wondered if prosperity would spoil her. It had been her charm that, although her family was in moderate circumstances, she had never seemed to yearn for the luxuries denied her, yet there must have been days in her heart longing for riches. Else why had she married that man?

James trudged on for miles, trying to decide whether he wanted to see her or no. He had not solved the problem when he came upon her leaning against an oak tree. She was clad in a blue linen gown. Her cheeks were finely pink, but her hair was as white as snow.

"James," she said in surprise. "Momentarily his hairbrushes were forgotten. 'Mae,' he said in a voice that thrilled her with intensity, as he extended his hand.

"I saw your sister this morning, but she did not say you were here," she murmured.

"She told me of meeting you."

"I should not have expected to see you, even if she had told me," continued Mae.

"Why not?" he asked shortly.

"After your going abroad for so long a stay and so abruptly without bidding me goodbye," she said, trying to speak without agitation.

"Mae, you know why I went," he said sternly.

She began to speak and change her mind.

"Where are we, anyway?" he asked, after a short silence. "Your house boat?"

"Yes, I was talking of it."

MERELY AN IDLE JEST.
BY HANNA CLIFFORD.

"And you have a lover in your country home whom you want to jilt, Blossom?"

"I never have called him a lover, but it's been understood we are to get married as soon as he gets his time."

"What's getting his time?" asked the first speaker.

"Why, when he's twenty-one. You see he had a nice farm of sixty acres, with a house and barn on it, that his mother's father left him. He has rented it, but when he has served with his father until he is of age, he will farm that, and then we were to have been married," and a little sigh ended the sentence.

"Were, Blossom?" came a little reproachfully.

"Yes, Lillian, were, for I can't marry him now, because—because," then a pair of blue eyes and a blushing face were buried in two little hands.

The one called Lillian, a tall, stately girl, with masses of raven black hair, glorious dark eyes, and an almost perfect figure, looked down at the little figure of Blossom French, her second cousin, who had been invited to come from her country home and spend a month with Lillian Kepple and her mother, prior to the city girl's marriage. An expression, difficult to define, came over the elder girl's face, then she spoke, in a hard, dry tone:

"You say this country lover of yours has a good home to offer you?"

"Yes."

"Does he love you?"

"I suppose so, but Lillian, why speak of him, for I do not care a bit for him, for you see, I love some one else," and the golden head was buried in the silken skirts of the dark-haired girl.

"And does this some one love you?"

Up came the fair young head, a pair of deep blue eyes met the dark ones bravely, and an indignant voice cried:

"Of course he does. I would never love any one who did not first love me."

Lillian put out a soft, white hand, loaded with precious stones, the admiration of her little cousin, and gently stroked Blossom's hair:

"Has he asked you to marry him, dear?" she asked.

Blossom looked a little puzzled.

"Of course. That is, he told me he loved me, and asked me if I could love him, and he—he kissed me, and so of course that means we are to be married," and Blossom looked up triumphantly.

Lillian sighed. "Poor little flower," she said gently. "To have to learn the difference between love and marriage. My child there are plenty of men to love one, but not so many to marry."

"But you are marrying, Lillian," Blossom cried, then her face flushed. She remembered that the man Lillian was to marry was over double her age, homely, and to the younger girl, disagreeable. He loaded his fair bride elect down with rich presents, and seemed very proud of her, and yet Blossom felt a pity in her heart for the future Mrs. William Forbes.

"Yes, dear, I am marrying, and good it is that I am. I wonder if you realize what life has been for you, you have been so tenderly cherished by your good parents."

"Why, you have had everything, haven't you?" Blossom cried, her blue eyes wide in astonishment.

"Yes, I have had plenty, but I have also known that life has been paid for. I have gone to the most fashionable schools, mingled with the best people, but we have always been up to our necks in debt. My mother has struggled along, giving me every advantage, as she calls it, and I am about to make the return she has always expected, marry a rich man."

"But Lillian, darling, you love Mr. Forbes," Blossom cried, frightened by the bitterness in her cousin's tones.

Lillian's lips curled scornfully. "Love him? Could you love him? No, don't answer, of course, you couldn't, few could. Listen, and pity me, Blossom. I am marrying him, when I love another man with all my heart and soul."

"Lillian, Lillian, that is wicked."

"I suppose so, and yet the man I love is one of those who love, but do not marry, at least not poor girls like me. He, too, will marry wealth."

"Does he know you love him?" was the timid question.

"About as well as it is possible for any one to know, but it makes no difference. Oh, little one, to love and to marry, except where there is a good bank account. Go back to your true country lover, and forget your city affairs," and Lillian spoke very earnestly.

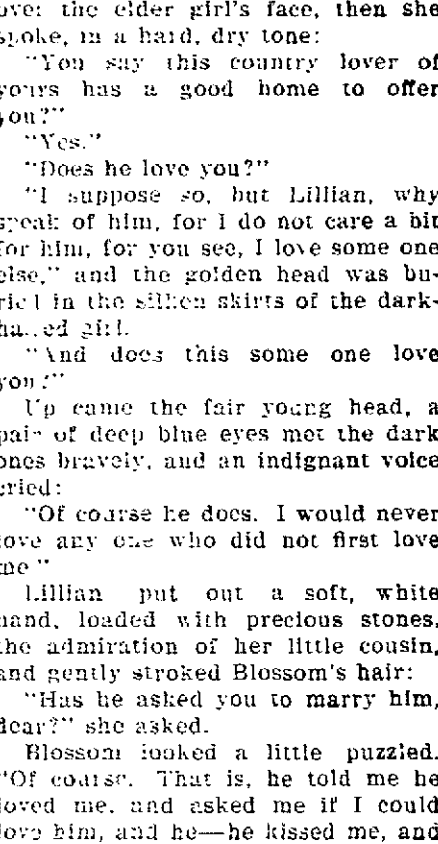
"But Lillian, I love my city affairs," Blossom said with dignity.

"I am very sorry, dear, and there was real feeling in the liquid tones. 'For I am afraid you have met no one who means serious business.'"

"Mr. Vincent does," Blossom said, with a dainty blush.

"Your who? Lillian cried, all of the gentle, sweet cadence gone from her voice.

"The gentleman I love," Vincent Masters, and Blossom was so occupied with her own thoughts, that she failed to notice the deadly pallor which stole over the face of her cousin.



AMERICA'S COAL FIELDS
History of Industry Since Discovery of Anthracite.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OUTPUT

This Country Mines One-Third of Entire Coal Used in the World—Miners Mostly All Foreigners—Value of Production for 1901 Exceeded That from All Copper.

Pennsylvania's coal fields cover an area of 15,500 square miles, and are divided into two great regions—the anthracite and bituminous, the anthracite in the eastern central part of the State, containing 500 square miles, and the bituminous in the west part, containing 15,000 square miles.

The discovery of bituminous antedates that of anthracite, and the development and first attempts to introduce them as articles of commerce are replete with interest. Bituminous was discovered early in the eighteenth century, when the Penna. who still retained their proprietary interest in the State, including the Manor of Pittsburgh, surveyed the town of Pittsburgh and at the same time sold the privilege of mining coal for home purposes near the town at the rate of \$30 for each mining lot. The first shipment of bituminous of any consequence was to southern points on the Ohio River and to Columbia, Penn., in 1804, and consisted of 400 tons carried on a raft.

Anthracite coal was discovered by white people in 1770 on Sharp Mountain, then in Northampton County, near where the town of Summit Hill, Carbon County, is now situated, but many years before that the Indians knew of its existence. The records of Northampton County verify the discovery by showing that patents were issued in 1780 with a claim that Sharp Mountain contained valuable coal deposits. The discovery also at this date is shown by Seull's map of Pennsylvania of 1771, which marks the place in Northampton County where the coal was found.

The value of coal and its allied products is astonishing. Towns and cities are springing into existence in Pennsylvania, and grow with a rapidity that causes the most conservative to marvel. Her cities contain more solid wealth in proportion to their population than any other cities in the country.

The total number of industries in the State that use coal is 52,170, and the value of the output in 1905 was \$1,720,108,250.

The total amount of anthracite mined in 1904 was 62,595,644 tons, while the amount sold was 58,057,477 tons. Almost 1,000,000 tons per year are used about the mines and towns for generating steam and domestic purposes. The average number of persons employed in 1904 was 160,379. The sum of the wages was \$26,065,400. The average yearly earnings for 1904 were \$574.23, an individual increase over 1903 of \$2.85, or 16.8 per cent. This average increase in the earnings of employees included 21,134 persons who worked in and about the breakers, mostly boys.

The total number of tons of bituminous mined and sold in 1904 was 57,490,798, the average price of which was \$1.91. The persons employed numbered 146,330, and they earned \$16,131,195. Coal to the value of \$50,000,000 was also manufactured in 1904.

It is of interest to note that the value of the output of anthracite alone in the State for 1904 exceeded all the copper and silver mines in the United States for 1901, when the copper output amounted to \$88,134,770, gold \$74,525,409, and silver \$30,520,668, or a total of \$195,380,738, while the total output of coal at the mines amounted to about \$200,000,000 and at seaboard, \$300,000,000.

The centralization of mining interests is being brought about by the merging of the different railroad companies, and it is asserted that before long one gigantic syndicate will control both the anthracite and bituminous output, and with it the destinies of 325,447 men and boys who are employed in both fields.

Of this vast army of mine workers, including men and boys, more than 70,000 are immigrants from Continental Europe. Those employed from the inception of mining until within a few years were natives of Wales, Cornwall, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland. Now these nationalities and their descendants are being replaced by Poles, Lithuanians, Syrians, Greeks, Galicians and Hungarians, not only as miners, but in commercial pursuits also. Owing to the great physical endurance these immigrants possess they are well adapted to the arduous labor of coal mining, and they have proved that they make good American citizens by the vast amount of real estate they own and the successful battle they make in the stress of modern competition.

The United States mines one-third of the entire coal product of the world, and of this amount Pennsylvania has the distinction of turning out about one-half.

New York's Rapid Growth.

New York State now has a population of a little more than 8,000,000, or about 800,000 more than it had five years ago. New York city is growing more rapidly than the rest of the State. The annual growth has been larger, says the Youth's Companion, than the total population of Syracuse or St. Joseph or Memphis or Los Angeles, or Omaha.

STUYVESANT FISH ON ECONOMY.
Says There is Mismanagement in Public and Private Life.

"I wish to preach the Higher Economy," writes Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the Arena. Such economy, he points out, is needed in the household, in the State and in corporate management.

"As to the household," says Mr. Fish, "no one will question that our people are spendthrifts, carrying money freely and wasting it to such an extent as to make it proverbial that what is thrown out of our kitchens would support a frugal people in almost any country in Europe."

With regard to public economy Mr. Fish says: "There is not only waste and extravagance in administration, and what is now commonly called 'graft,' which is a combination of bribery and larceny, but, what is economically worse, the laws are so framed as not to get the best use out of the taxes paid by the people. What we have to fear is not so much the magnitude of the appropriation as that our laws require that an uneconomical and therefore bad use be made of them."

In proof of this Mr. Fish cites that in the Post Office Department there was a deficit of \$14,572,581 in 1905, due, as he thinks, to laws and not administration. Government free matter cost \$20,000,000, rural free delivery cost \$20,819,944, and the loss on this he estimates at \$15,000.

"Is it surprising," asks Mr. Fish, "that under laws which not only permit but require such a waste of public revenues there is a deficit and that the deficit should be growing rapidly?"

"I need not repeat that the country is prospering and likely to continue. While fully appreciating these facts, we cannot shut our eyes to the trouble that has been going on in the center of financial system."

"Having looked into the matter myself carefully, I beg to say to you in all seriousness that not only in the insurance companies, but in many other corporations, there is need of the advice, and probably of the knife of the trained surgeon. Without pretending to any superior knowledge on the subject, I think that the root of the evil lies in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations; that in so doing they have perverted the powers granted under corporate charters, and in their hurry to do a vast business have in many cases done it all."

"While the evil applies to corporations generally throughout the whole country, my meaning can perhaps be best illustrated by taking the case of the three great life insurance companies of New York—the Mutual New York Life and the Equitable. A year ago these three companies had, as shown in the Directory of Directors published by the Audit Company of New York, ninety-two (92) trustees or directors who lived in New York. Of them one was a member of seventy-three (73) boards; another of fifty-eight (58); another of fifty-four (54); another of fifty-three (53); another of forty-nine (49); another of forty-seven (47); another of forty-three (43); another of forty-one (41); and to sum up, those ninety-two gentlemen held fourteen hundred and thirty-nine (1,439) directorships in corporations which were sufficiently well known to be recorded in the directory above referred to."

In conclusion Mr. Fish finds that: "We, who as breadwinners, as taxpayers and as stockholders—provide the wherewithal, suffer because we have set others to rule over us without holding them to that strict accountability for the discharge of their trust, which the common law and common sense alike demand. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that in certain quarters it is now considered indecorous and ill-bred for us, the many, to even discuss much less to correct, the shortcomings of the elect few. Such was neither the theory nor the practice on which our forefathers ordered the economy of this Republic."

Items of Interest.

Berlin has 29 suburbs

A hooblaeking machine has been invented.

Berlin had a newspaper exhibition showing 6,000 different periodicals.

Of all the American those of French extraction spend the smallest proportion of their income on food.

Salmon, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that never sleep.

The Nantucket sooth shoals lightship is farther from land than any other in the world, being fifty-two miles from the island.



Stuyvesant Fish.

PORTSMOUTH & MAINE R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect Oct. 9, 1905.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 7.20, 9.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 3.25, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday 10.05, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—9.55, 10.45, 11.35 a. m., 2.40, 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday 10.05, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains For Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday 1.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.40 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.45, 3.54, 4.32 p. m. Sunday 9.06 a. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 4.07 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 6.11 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.33, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.24 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.25 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday 6.10, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.15, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.55 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 6.20, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.43, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.30 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.03, 11.43 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00, 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Via Dover and Western Division.
Information Given Through Ticket Agents and Baggage Checked to All Points at the Station.

DANA B. CUTLER, Ticket Agent
D. J. FLANDERS, Ticket Agent

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing Sept. 11, 1905.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at 7.05 a. m., and hourly until 7.05 p. m.

For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 7.50 a. m., and 10.05 p. m.

For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 p. m. and 9.05 p. m. The 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 4.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. On Theatre Nights 10.05 p. m. car waits until close of performance.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., and hourly until 8.05 p. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m., and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m. Leave Sagamore Hill, Sagamore only, for Market Sq. at 10.23 a. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05 p. m. Up Middle Street only at 10.35 p. m. Sunday only.

Running time to Plains, 13 minutes

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington Street and Down Market Street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05 p. m.

Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station, 15 minutes

Up Islington Street, 16 minutes; and down Market street, 4 minutes.

Last cars at night run to car bar only.

North Hampton Line—Week Days.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach and Cable Road at 7.30 a. m., 8.30, 9.30, 11.00, 11.55 a. m., 2.20 p. m., 3.05 and 6.25 p. m. Connecting with 9.28 a. m., 10.58, 11.5 a. m., 2.29 p. m., 5.03 and 6.21 p. m. trains from Boston.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth at 6 a. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.00 a. m., 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.00, 5.45, 7.05 p. m. Connecting with 7.42 a. m., 8.30, 11.19 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. trains for Boston.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head only 10.00 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Boar's Head at 1.55 p. m., 4.15, 4.45, 7.50, 8.50 and 9.50 p. m.

Sundays.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head only 9.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Boar's Head at 8.45 a. m., and hourly until 9.45 p. m.

All trips on Sundays connect with Main Line cars at Little Boar's Head.

*Omitted Sundays.

*Omitted Sundays and Holidays.

*Make close connections for Portsmouth.

†Saturdays only.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leave Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 10.50 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

PERRY GARST, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: W. W. MEAD, Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover & York St. Ry.

In Effect Sept. 12, 1905.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Elliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Elliot and Rosemary—7.55 p. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m., and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Elliot and Kittery—6.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

For York—8.00 a. m., and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 4.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Elliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Elliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

THE NOSTALGIA OF LITTLE BILL.

BY ANNE DUPONT.

Little Bill was dragging his unwilling feet toward the great handsome school building, and looking as he slouched along. It was pretty tough being good. It meant being in a public school with nothing doing worth while—a lot of girls, who giggled every time a fellow said anything, and good-looking boys who parted their hair in the middle. At the trunk school there weren't any girls, and there was a looking-glass in the front of the room with three dandy combs hanging on chains, and the fellows lined up and faced to see which could comb his hair the quickest. He could comb and part his hair with one twist of his hand, so it looked just like teacher's.

The trunk school was all right and Custer was the stuff. But what had made him ever come to the public school, and promise to be good? He was sick of it all—counting with little sticks, and punching holes in cardboard, and marching round; and he scoffed at the little baby tent in the corner, where a make-believe Indian kid came out with a little bow and shot wooden pegs at a bear-kid in the corner, who pretended to fall dead, and then got up and walked away, while other kids stood round and hopped their arms and pretended to be birds and things. He'd like to shoot real Indians and real bears!

When the fellows at the trunk got their work done they could make things at the bench in the corner, and at noon, too, you could work and look at pictures and do anything, except do nothing. You had to work all the time. He had made a treasure box all alone, and had hid it in the robber cave, in the top of Tony Smalick's barn. When he was old enough, he was going to make chairs and horse-carts and houses and automobiles.

They didn't have any shower baths, either, here, nor a big piece to wash your face in, with real yellow soap. Gee! he'd just like to taste that soap, or smell it, and he wouldn't care if it did get into his eyes!

It was great fun marching out at the trunk. The teacher had to measure the step and keep good time, and all the others had to go just so, and when you got to the first door, you stopped till Custer said "go," and you dashed't look sideways, nor around, nor kick the fellow behind you, 'cause Custer had his eye glued on you. Then you went downstairs to the outside door, and halted till you heard "go" again, and then to the gate, and then "go" again, and they broke ranks. It was great! Just like soldiers!

Bill had been leader before he had been "promoted," and he had the most stars after his name in reading, spelling, "rhythmic" and "wash-your-face." He could make dandy maps without a ruler. Custer let you have colored pencils to put in the countries with, and you had to put all the pencils back in the box before you could go home. He'd got to get back to the trunk school! But how? Break into a store? Two of the fellows did, and they were in reform school. Truant was good enough for him. Custer couldn't take him back until he was good—well, he'd have to cut, and let Kelly, the trunk officer, find him. But he had promised—

They dassen't like you, either, in the public school; at the trunk, some one got a kicking every day. The cat-o'-nine-tails was best, because you always got that on the hand, but the strap kept a fellow guessing. You were sure to hop on the wrong foot, anyway.

This teacher here called him "Boleslaus, dear,"—that has his real name—and the kid in front of him always sneezed. He'd punch that fellow's face yet. It was white, clear round, even on the back of his neck, and he wore a white starched collar every day. If he only could punch that kid! But what was the use? None of these kids knew how to fight. They dassen't fight! Bill growled.

Why, one night after school he had licked four of the trunk fellows to a finish in 15 minutes, while all the others stood guard and called time. Bah! To be in a school where fellows dassen't fight! The shame of it!

There was the last bell ringing! The snow grew deeper, the steps slower. Bill glanced up at the windows of the school, with their fine frilled curtains and bright green plants. What business had those fellows up there to be watching him? He clenched his fist. If he could only wallop them all! And there was that white-necked, starch-collared guy who sat in front of him! How he'd like to roll him in the mud and step on him!

The bell suddenly ceased. With a quick snap and a wild look around, the little unkempt figure shot down the side street, running like mad; panting, choking, plunging on and on, always in a sure course, straight to the old familiar haunts, where Kelly would not fail to look for him.

Then—to Custer—and the strap—to shower baths and yellow soap—to cat-o'-nine-tails and lock-step—to life and liberty!—Detroit Free Press.

Doubly Unfortunate.

Ardent Youth—So your father doesn't like me on account of my various shortcomings, doesn't he?

Fair Maiden—No; and mama objects to your long stayings.—Chicago Tribune.

Heart Interest.

Father—I like that young fellow who comes to see you, Marie; he is a man after my own heart.

Daughter—No such thing, pa; he's after mine.—Baltimore American.

BUYING A GOOSE.

BUNKERSON HAS A LITTLE ADVENTURE.

"I want to get a nice goose for Wednesday night," said Bunker, when he had led his favorite butcher down to a corner of the shop where the boss could not overhear them. "We're going to have company and I've been looking this butcher shop until they'd expect something great. I know they like geese, and I want you to pick me out a nice one."

The butcher looked thoughtful as he scraped the top of the chopping block with the steel triangle.

"Why don't you go down to South Water street and get it?" he asked. "You can get one down there for 11 or 12 cents a pound, and I'd have to stick you for 14 cents, you know."

"South Water street?" repeated Bunker. "I'd have a fine chance down there. I'd get on off the street if I went around trying to buy one goose in the wholesale market."

"Not on your life," said the butcher, warmly. "I'll put you wise so you can get away with it. You're a bit better. You're just one goose short on a particular order and you have to get it. Make a bluff. You can get away with it all right."

The householder looked dubious.

"Do you think I could?" he inquired. "Sure," said the butcher. "You can get a nice goose down there than we ever had in this shop. You just butt right into any of those places and say: 'What are geese?' Just like that, see? Then when the guy tells you how much they are a pound, you say: 'Let me see 'em, and he'll take you over to a barrel or two and you feel 'em out and get hold of a nice goose. Then is your time to make the play about wanting just one for a particular order, see? He'll never know you ain't a butcher and you'll get a swell article for the wholesale price."

"I don't look like a butcher," ventured Bunker. "Besides, I couldn't tell a nice goose if I did get hold of one."

"Come here and I'll show you how," said the butcher. He led the way to the rack on which the fowls were hanging and seized a plump turkey by the neck.

"Suppose this is a goose, see?" he explained. "You take it by the windpipe like this, and if the windpipe is springy when you squeeze it, you cop the goose."

"It looks easy," admitted Bunker. "I believe I'll try it."

The next afternoon he plowed his way through crates and barrels that left a tortuous path in South Water street and rather timidly entered a poultry commission house.

"I want to get a goose," he said to the salesman who hustled up to him.

"A goose?" repeated the young man. "Say, what do you think this is—a corner meat market? We sell geese by the carload."

"This is a special order for one of my customers," said Bunker, glibly, "and I don't want it unless his windpipe is springy."

The salesman looked him over.

"Say, I guess you're in the wrong shop," he said at length. "We don't do any retail business, and I don't think you do much yourself."

Bunker retired in confusion and sought another establishment.

"How much are geese?" he demanded, with as much nonchalance as he could muster, when a clerk in overalls strolled up to him.

"Nine dollars," said the clerk, calmly, breaking a splinter off a case of lettuce and picking his teeth with it.

"What?" demanded the startled purchaser. "Nine dollars? What do you mean?"

"Nine dollars a dozen," said the salesman. "What did you think I meant?"

"Oh," said Bunker, "I don't want a dozen. I—I only need one. It's to fill an order for a special customer and it has to have a springy neck—I mean windpipe. My wagon is just around the corner," he added lamely, as an afterthought that might aid in establishing his business standing.

The salesman studied him carefully.

"Say," he said at length, "you're one of these pickers that want to come down here to beat some poor butcher out of a few cents' profit. That's what you are. If you'd told me you wanted a goose for yourself when you came in I wouldn't have cared. What are you trying to hand me about filling an order and a wagon around the corner? There's the door."

Bunker retired from the field with as much dignity as he could muster and walked back a block to another commission house. He sought the proprietor at once.

"If you could oblige me with a goose I should like to buy one," he said. "I promised my wife I would try to get one in the wholesale market because they are so much better."

"Certainly," said the commission man, reaching into a barrel of geese. Bunker stood by while the bird was weighed and did not mention any prejudices he might have as to the condition of its windpipe.

"One thirty-five," said the merchant when the package was wrapped.

"Thank you," said Bunker, handing out the money, and the great transaction was ended.—Chicago Daily News.

Two Kinds of Skates.

Mrs. Dearborn—My husband is very fond of skating, but there hasn't been enough ice this winter to allow him to use his skates.

Mrs. Wabash—I wish I could say my husband hadn't had a skate on this winter!—Yonkers Statesman.

A COMMON CRIME.

It is slightly hard to be disagreeable for a man to snore. It is a physical defect, and a man who snores is not a man who is disagreeable. The man who snores is a man who is disagreeable. The man who snores is a man who is disagreeable.

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It is slightly hard to be disagreeable for

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
MARCH 24.SUN RISES 6:41. MOON SETS 10:07 P. M.
SUN SETS 6:40. MOON RISES 11:15 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY 12:19. FULL MOON, 31:10 P. M.New Moon, March 24th, 6:41 a.m., evening, W.
First Quarter, April 1st, 11:15 a.m., evening, W.
Full Moon, April 8th, 12:12 a.m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, April 15th, 10:30 a.m., evening, W.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

THE HERALD'S thermometer registered forty degrees above zero at two o'clock this afternoon.

CITY BRIEFS

Come, gentle Spring.
The end of March is in sight.
Kittery town meeting occurs Monday.There is a chance for a March thaw.
The street department is kept busy.

Somersworth is proud of its water works.

There is almost an epidemic of influenza.
Concord still preserves the police blacklist.

The ice crop is not so very small, after all.

The robin will delay his coming, if he is wise.

The Spring poet has been partially suppressed.

Work at the paper plant is progressing rapidly.

The fish market offers comparative little variety.

The county commissioners have been busy of late.

All should work for a more prosperous Portsmouth.

The crocuses are invisible, even if they are blossoming.

Four extra coal trains were run to Manchester on Friday.

Lobsters are very scarce and very high in price just now.

Have your shoes repaired by John Motz, 34 Congress street.

Portsmouth has by no means been a quiet city this Winter.

Marble and Granite Works, 52 Market street. John H. Dowd.

Old inhabitants are telling stories of great April snow storms.

The church choirs have begun the rehearsals of Easter music.

Spring does not appear to be making a great deal of headway.

The Lenten organ recitals at the North Church are keenly enjoyed.

The telephone company's men are laying the new underground cables.

There would appear to be snow enough to last until after the first of April.

There is much interest among players in the revival of "The Black Crook."

The Republican caucus made admirable choices for the town offices in Kittery.

The theatrical season is not complete without a production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Some of the automobile enthusiasts are talking of a race meet the coming Summer.

The unexpected prolongation of the season of sleighing causes no regret among the teamsters.

The designs emblematic of Spring on the covers of the magazines seem singularly inappropriate.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

The High School baseball candidates will hardly get out of doors for practice as early as they had anticipated.

Arrived—Schooner Lucinda Sutton from Newport News with 1973 tons of bituminous coal for Arthur W. Walker.

Wanted—Retail ready made clothing and shoe salesman; good, permanent position for the right man. At some seasons of the year, would be required to act as manager and if successful in time assume management throughout the entire year. Address, Salesman, this office.

Great quantities of coal have lately been shipped from this city to points up the state.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Purifiers cured me."—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

FARM NOT SOLD

Jones Home Estate In
Hands Of TrusteesREPORT FROM AUGUSTA,
ME., NOT TRUEJudge Page Knows Nothing Of The
Hopkins BrothersHAS RECEIVED NO OFFER OF ANY SORT
FROM THEM

There has as yet been no sale of Maplewood Farm, the home estate of the late Hon. Frank Jones. Reports from Augusta, Me., to the contrary notwithstanding, the farm is still in the hands of the trustees of the estate.

Neither Mr. Whittemore nor myself know anything of the reported sale," said Judge Page to a representative of this paper today (Saturday). "I have never seen the Hopkins Brothers of Fort Fairfield and never heard of them until I saw the report to which your paper referred the other day in a Boston daily, during my absence.

"We have received several offers for Maplewood Farm, but none from the Hopkins Brothers. I am told that these gentlemen from Fort Fairfield have been here and have looked over the farm, but they have never approached the trustees of the Jones estate.

"I don't know how the Augusta report originated, but I do know that the positive statement was made that the Hopkins Brothers of Fort Fairfield had bought Maplewood Farm. As a matter of fact, they have not even made us an offer for it."

HAD ROUGH PASSAGE

Schooners Sutton And Medford Arrive
In Harbor

A close and interesting race of four days from Hampton Roads, terminated in the arrival in the lower harbor Friday night of the fine four-masted schooners Medford, Capt. Richardson, and Lucinda Sutton, Capt. O'Brien, from Newport News.

The Medford, which is owned by Daniel S. Emery of Boston, has 2000 tons of coal for Gray and Prime and the Boston and Maine railroad, while the Sutton, owned by Harry D. Sutton of New Haven, has 2300 tons for the railroad.

Both vessels show in their ice-covered sides and headgear, evidences of a rough passage.

The Medford on her first trip took coal from Philadelphia to Lisbon, Portugal; a port very rarely visited nowadays by American vessels.

AT THE NAVY YARD

The construction and repair department has been notified to build three boats, one dinghy, one whale boat and a punt. The boats are to be of the latest model and when completed will be assigned to the U. S. S. Castine.

Harold N. Hett, special laborer in the department of yards and docks, was notified today (Saturday) of an increase in salary by the department.

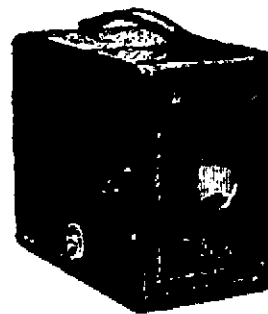
With the small force at work on the coaling plant, much headway has been made. On Friday, the large extension arm from the hoisting apparatus was removed by the workmen.

Four more prisoners came for the Southern today (Saturday). Spare room on that craft ought to be well taken up.

A new electrical motor for the stone crusher on Seavey's Island is daily expected. The machine will at once be installed and the work which has been held up during the Winter started again.

EPWORTH LEAGUE SUPPER

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church is to give a supper on Wednesday evening in the vestry



A NEW KODAK

The No. 3B Quick-Focus, a brand new Camera, with new features, size of picture 3 1/4 x 5 1/2. Rotary Shutter, Simple Loading Device, Fine Lens, Leather covering and

AUTOMATIC FOCUS

This last feature is particularly attractive. Let us show you. Price \$12.00.

H. P. Montgomery,
6 Pleasant Street

NEW COMPANY FORMED

To Build Railroad Of Paper
CompanyINCORPORATED THIS WEEK IN
KITTERY

The railroad corporation to build the line connecting the woodlands of the Publishers' Paper Company in the North Country with the main line tracks was organized on Friday in Kittery.

The line will be fifteen miles in length and the work of construction will be commenced at once.

Properties of George B. James will be taken over by the new corporation.

After the incorporation, the officers of the company dined with the resident representative, John C. Morgan.

President Hall of the Publishers' Paper Company was here on Friday and inspected the work at Freeman's Point.

Steam was started in one of the monster new digesters and the machine was given a trial. It is now ready for operation.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Jane Hoyt

Mrs. Jane Hoyt, widow of Thomas O. Hoyt, died at her home at Kittery Point early this (Saturday) morning, at the age of eighty-three years, three months and twenty-one days.

Mrs. Josephine Lydia Wyman

The death of Mrs. Josephine Lydia Wyman occurred on Wednesday in Somerville, Mass., at the age of seventy-two years, two months and eleven days.

The body was brought to this city on the 2.45 train on Friday afternoon and was taken to Kittery Point by Undertaker O. W. Ham for funeral services and interment this (Saturday) afternoon.

Mrs. Hannah H. Kingsbury

The oldest resident of York, Mrs. Hannah H. Kingsbury, died at her home in that town on Friday afternoon after a brief illness. Her age was ninety-six years, nine months and seven days.

BOY DISAPPEARS

Anxious Mother Has Been Waiting For Him Since Thursday

A young man aged about fifteen years, residing at the South End, disappeared on Thursday afternoon and since that time an anxious mother, assisted by kindly neighbors, has been able to ascertain nothing concerning his whereabouts.

As the story came to a Herald man, the lad, employed at the navy yard, received a salary balance amounting to \$11 on Thursday afternoon, returned to his home, changed his clothes and left the house, presumably for a saunter before the evening meal time.

Not alarmed at the non-appearance of her son, the mother calmly awaited his return.

Because of the irregular habits of the boy, a source of constant worryment to the members of the family, his absence did not cause undue apprehension.

The mother still believes and hopes that the boy is enjoying a lark and will return before another day is ended.

YACHT CLUB COMMITTEE

Commodore C. S. Drowne, Charles E. Hatch and James H. Dow constituted a committee to arrange for a "Paul Jones" night at the Portsmouth Yacht Club.

FOR UNION LABEL

The Electrical Workers Union
DeclaredAT A MEETING HELD IN PEIRCE
HALL LAST EVENING

The Electrical Workers Union held its meeting last evening in Peirce Hall, which was largely attended and was addressed by G. R. Radio, label agent of the Garment Workers on the Sweatshops and Tenement House Systems in the clothing industry.

He explained the degrading conditions prevailing under these unsanitary systems under which men and women were working to the detriment of their health and advocated a persistent demand for union label clothing as the most effective means of abolishing these evils.

The union voted to endorse the label and instructed its members to purchase none but garments and mechanics' clothing bearing the union label.

A committee was appointed to visit the retail clothing dealers in order to influence them in the future to handle a "fair" line of clothing bearing the union label.

THE IDLE OBSERVER

The following little clipping from an article published in the Washington Sunday Star concerning the Algerian conference seems to deserve a place in this column:

"Portsmouth never had in its palmiest days such a conglomeration of gentlemen of the press as has swooped down on this poor town to attend the conference. There are said to be more than a hundred journalists here from every part of Europe, and they are the bane of the diplomats' lives. If there is anything a European statesman is averse to giving out, it is news. He regards a newspaper man as a pest, a curse, something to be carefully avoided and the men who are gathering news of the conference are forced to apply to secretaries, of whom there are a drove, or the American delegates, who are most optimistic and are always looking for the best from every situation. Of the entire corps of correspondents there is but one American, and from the appearance of the European newspapers he appears to be getting all the news."

The single American is H. N. Thompson, who had charge of the Associated Press bureau at The Wentworth last Summer. Mr. Thompson is a has been, the correspondent of the Associated Press at St. Petersburg. He is a newspaper man, a great ability and long experience, and his American "nose for news" is undoubtedly too much for the slower European journalists.

With Mr. Thompson is another veteran of the Portsmouth conference, Salvatore Corbelli, who, when there is nothing else doing, acts as correspondent of the Associated Press at Rome. Mr. Corbelli is an accomplished linguist and is the man who interviewed M. Witte nightly while that great diplomat was at The Wentworth. He also has the credit of "scooping" the world on the election of Pope Pius. He called the news to New York and the first that the people of Rome knew of the election was when the announcement was cabled back from the American metropolis.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Cortesi were very popular in Portsmouth. They are both fine fellows, as The Idle Observer well knows. It is pleasing to hear that they are winning additional fame and placing more "scoops" to their credit at Algiers.

A friend tells me an amusing story and one which illustrates the queer conceptions of the meanings of words which find judgment in the juvenile mind. A young lady who teaches the younger pupils in one of the city schools the other day felt that it would be well for her to know how many children of foreign birth she had under her charge. Accordingly, she asked all those not born beneath the Stars and Stripes to rise. There was no response and she repeated her request. After some hesitation, a little fellow in the back of the room stood up. The teacher knew that the boy was American born and said in considerable

DECORATE
YOUR HOUSE

And Make It Attractive

Don't worry about the expense; drop me a postal card and I will call on you. I am the agent of the

SYRACUSE PAPER
AND PULP CO.

The largest manufacturers and distributors in the world of wall papers. I have received their new sample book for 1906, they contain the most beautiful designs for halls, parlors, libraries, dining rooms, sitting rooms, bed rooms, etc., at very low prices. Let me give you an estimate and you will be surprised at the low prices. House painting in all its branches.

GEO. H. TRIPP,

No. 4 Penhallow St.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.SWEET CREAM
BUTTERMade by Special Process from a
Thoroughly Pasteurized Cream.

Pure Cream in Any Quantity.

Delivery made in Portsmouth
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. AddressPhilip Farms Creamery,
ELIOT, ME.

Spring Top Coats.

Men and styles come and go, but the Top Coat goes on forever.

It fills a place that no other coat fills; and as we sell it, there are a good many places for it.

One of these places is on your back. Get under one of our Top Coats.

We sell Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes because they are the best for you to buy; all wool, all right.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Coats at \$15.00 to \$25.00. Other good makes at \$10.00 to \$15.00.

F. W. LYDSTON & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS.THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR,
At L. D. Britton's Express Office.

TELEPHONE 58-2.

Would you put your Chronometer in the hands of a Blacksmith for adjustment or would you give it to a Watchmaker? I AM A TAILOR AND KNOW MY BUSINESS. Let me do your work. You will find that it is done RIGHT and the price is SATISFACTORY. A splendid line of Woolsens for Spring and Summer. I have not removed. I am at the same place,

22 Daniel St., D. L. Britton's Express Office, Portsmouth.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs
a Specialty.Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination
Plate Rail and Picture Moulding
Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

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